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U.S. NEUTRON BOMB PLANS: 'DISTORTED THINKING'

PM281339 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 83 p 3

[APN-attributed "Specialists's Opinion" by Lieutenant General Prof Dm. Volkogonov, doctor of philosophical sciences: "The Neutron Bomb Again?"; passage in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] People have not forgotten that 2 years ago, on 6 August 1981, the U.S. Administration decided to embark on the extensive series production of the neutron bomb. It was provocatively taken on the 36th anniversary of the barbaric atom-bombing of Hiroshima.

And 2 years later the White House and the Pentagon are publicly returning to the idea of not just "refining" the weapon of genocide, but of attempting to deploy it in Europe. On 14 July West Germany's WESTPHAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU published an article entitled "Weapons for Europe." The article said: "Once again they are trying to force on us something that provoked angry protests throughout Western Europe some years ago. We are talking about the neutron bomb. It appears that the U.S. strategists do not want to wait for their allies to voluntarily agree to have the weapons on their territory. Apparently, the FRG is first choice again." The STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG informs its readers that the U.S. Senate, "without a thought for the allies," is again plugging the idea of deploying the neutron bomb in Europe. The high priests of "neutron humanism" are again trying to do what they failed to do before.

Believing that the question of deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles in the NATO countries has already been settled and has already effectively been placed on a technical footing, certain people in the Pentagon are trying to speed events up. Today Pershings, tomorrow neutron weapons, the day after tomorrow chemical binary projectiles and then something else even more appalling. Europe, one of the great cradles of human civilization, has become the hostage of the United States and is filled with all manner of lethal weapons. If the Natoites start a war these weapons will obviously be the target of a retaliatory strike. There is no need to explain what would happen to the countries that have agreed to deploy nuclear and neutron weapons -- everyone knows well enough. It is regrettable that certain people in France stress when the occasion arises (and even when it does not) that France "remains fully able technically to produce the neutron bomb that would be immediately deployed as soon as the relevant decision is made." Is it not these provocative statements that are encouraging the transatlantic strategists' neutron expansion?

In response to angry public protests demanding a ban on the inhuman weapon the Washington politicians and strategists usually trot out the same old argument that it is "defensive" and even... "humane." But what is the real situation?

The U.S. press has published many articles attempting to "demonstrate" the defensive nature of the new means of mass destruction. An article by W. Buckley published in THE NEW YORK TIMES and entitled "The Neutron Bomb -- A Unique Antiwar Weapon," maintains that "the enhanced radiation warhead carried by an artillery shell travels less than 100 miles and kills only enemy soldiers, chiefly those in tanks." "Is this really an offensive weapon?" the author asks. A book by the father of the neutron weapon Samuel Cohen and his French confrere Marc Geneste has appeared in Western bookstores. Its title is "the Neutron Bomb -- An Obstacle to War." In this "work" the latterday advocates of neutron death present the scenario for a potential war in which "the West has to use several hundred neutron weapons against the enemy's armored forces in order to halt the aggression."

But it should be made absolutely clear that the neutron weapon can be used on a wide scale primarily in offensive operations. An aggressor can attach it not only to artillery shells but also to missiles of any range, aircraft bombs and cruise missiles. In the event of a sudden Western attack on the "enemy" (And this is the scenario envisaged by U.S. strategic concepts) the neutron weapons can be widely used not only against troops but also against the peaceful population in the zone of a forthcoming offensive by NATO forces.

Some say that together with the Pershing and cruise missiles the neutron bomb represents something approaching a messianic medium for the West Europeans. This weapon, C. Weinberger stated, is "an important element in the safeguarding of West European security in the face of the Soviet threat." It would be hard to find examples of worse cynicism and more distorted political thinking than these arguments. The Pentagon strategists obviously do not intend to use their neutron weapon to repulse attacks by tanks bearing the red star on the East River in New York or on the banks of the Potomac near the walls of the Pentagon. The bomb has been SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND CREATED FOR DENSELY POPULATED AREAS OF EUROPE where its use would be tantamount to devastating neutron genocide of the peaceful population. Transatlantic politicians try to reassure the peoples of the European allies that the neutron weapon will not be deployed on their territory without prior consultation. But this is just another political ruse, a clumsy way of masking true intentions. It should not be forgotten that in 1952 the United States imposed on the FRG a treaty whereby the United States has the "right" to freely deploy any weapons at U.S. military bases.

As for the neutron weapon being "humane," this assertion alone is evidence of a dangerous anomaly in the thinking of those who decide NATO policy. The fact that the enhanced radiation weapon destroys people primarily, leaving buildings and industrial enterprises relatively intact, is now presented by the inspirers of nuclear war as virtually the supreme humane achievement of the last quarter of the 20th century. In this case ordinary people are faced with an unprecedented instance of profoundly distorted thinking on the part of those who pray to the neutron god and hold human life of no account.

NATO LEADERS 'DUPE' WESTERNERS ON ARMS BALANCE

LD281739 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

Many newspapers in the United States and West European countries publish virtually every day lengthy discourses about the "disbalance" of nuclear forces in Europe and the presumed "superiority" of the Soviet Union. Given all the diversity of the phraseology used by NATO generals and politicians harping on the subject, they have one thing in common, namely, the desire to falsify the real state of affairs, to mislead the public and to try to reconcile it to practical preparations for a very dangerous step, the deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe.

The attempts to dupe the Westerners are made, in particular, with the help of the allegation that in the past the West recognized nuclear parity but that the appearance of the Soviet SS-20 missiles has presumably tipped the balance in favour of the Soviet Union. They even quote a statement made by Helmut Schmidt in London in the autumn of 1977.

This interpretation, however, is as far removed from the truth as any other. Way back in 1981 Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov responsibly stated that the Soviet Union had not for more than ten years increased by a single unit the aggregate level of Soviet medium range delivery vehicles in Europe.

The existence of military parity in Europe has been admitted on more than one occasion by officials in the United States and Western Europe, by the United Nations, and by authoritative international research centres concerned with military problems. Since the time of those admissions the Soviet Union has not deployed any new missiles in Europe.

So parity is a fact. The Soviet Union and NATO have roughly 1,000 medium range delivery vehicles each (938 on the Soviet side and 857 on NATO's). As for the warheads (per launch), the Soviet Union has 2,155 against NATO's 3,056. These are facts.

Those in NATO who are orchestrating the propaganda campaign over the "disbalance" of nuclear forces in Europe are carefully concealing these facts. Naturally, they never let it out either that in case the U.S. Pershings and cruises are really deployed in Western Europe, NATO will have a more than 1.5 to 1 superiority in delivery vehicles, 1,429 against the Soviet Union's 938. As for warheads per launch, NATO's superiority, 1.5 to 1 now, will grow even further. The West never mentions this fact for perfectly obvious reasons: They make it clear to everyone that the United States and NATO are not at all concerned over parity but, conversely, are trying to tip the balance of forces and to ensure for themselves even greater superiority by having the Soviet Union disarm unilaterally.

At the same time they are trying hypocritically to make the American and West European reader believe that the Soviet Union will only agree to make concessions in Geneva when the new American missiles have been brought to Europe. The Soviet Union has unambiguously warned through its leader, Yuriy Andropov, that this hope is a bad and dangerous delusion. If it comes to the deployment of these missiles, the Soviet Union will take prompt and effective measures in response to protect the security of the Soviet Union and its allies. The deployment of American missiles in Europe would lead to a dramatic deterioration of the situation not only in Europe but all over the world. No illusions should be nurtured on this score.

START PLENARY SESSION CONDUCTED 28 JUL

LD281223 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Geneva July 28 TASS -- A plenary session of the delegations of the USSR and the USA was held here today at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD282245 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 28 Jul 83

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Viktor Anikin (not further identified) with Dr Egon Winkelman, GDR ambassador to the USSR, Konstantin Ivanovich Semenov, candidate of historical sciences, and Aleksandr Zholkver, political observer for Central Television and All-Union Radio]

Discuss Western Economy

[Excerpts] [Anikin] A listener, Stepanyan, from Rostov-na-Donu is interested in the economic situation in the world of capital. He writes: At the beginning of this year one of your broadcasts told of the poor forecasts for the economic development of the Western countries in 1983. Have these suppositions been substantiated? I invite Konstantin Ivanovich Semenov, candidate of historical sciences, to reply to this question. Over to you, Konstantin Ivanovich.

[Semenov] At the end of last year many Western economists were proceeding from the premise that the recession in the Western countries was coming to an end. They described this year as a year of moderate optimism. Another group of economists in the West were looking at things through less rose-tinted glasses. Its representatives were pointing out that one could only speak of the beginning of an upturn when it proves possible to ensure an economic growth of more than 2 percent annually, and they were expressing doubts about whether the Western economy could attain such an indicator. One can make a rough judgement from the results of the first half of the year about overall results. Let us take two analytical documents. The first is the world economic survey for 1983, which was recently published by the UN Secretariat, and the second is the survey of the countries of Western Europe, which was published at the end of June in the American magazine TIME. The UN document gives a pessimistic evaluation of the prospects for a rapid emergence of the capitalist countries from economic recession.

[Anikin] On what data is this document based?

[Semenov] Well, it proceeds from the premise that the crisis of the capitalist economy has been unusually severe as it says. The selfish politics of the United States are leading to the siphoning of internal American economic difficulties to the rest of the capitalist world. Protectionism -- the policy of defending one's own economy -- is restricting trade between the capitalist countries, and all of them, apart from the United States, have a vital need of the opportunity to export. Protectionist measures have affected trade in textiles, clothing, footwear, steel, motor vehicles, electronics, and agricultural produce. I was just looking at a magazine before this broadcast that published an interview with West German Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff. He is asked: At the economic summit meeting in June at Williamsburg the U.S. President promised freedom of trade. The interviewer asks the economics minister: Since the start of this week a customs tax of 20 percent has been fixed for steel imported into the United States. The magazine goes on to ask: This will of course be bad for German steel industry as it will mean a loss of 150 million marks. Consequently, can we not rely on Ronal Reagan? Economics Minister Lambsdorff replies: The U.S. Administration's decision is disappointing. It is particularly disappointing in the light of the obligations we all took upon ourselves at Williamsburg. The interviewer states: Does it emerge that those obligations are without any value? Although Economics Minister Lambsdorff shied a little in his answer to this he was forced to admit that this is the way it is.

Of course, the disturbance of stability in the international monetary system also has a negative effect on the general economic balance in the Western world.

[Anikin] But, expressed in figures, what results are being expected this year throughout the countries of Western Europe?

[Semenov] Here we can take a look, if you like, at the survey which was published by TIME magazine. This is quite a serious piece of work. It is the result of a conference of the European Council of economists who are connected with this magazine. Throughout the nine leading industrially developed West European countries -- the FRG, France, Italy, Britain, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland -- the prospects look joyless. A growth of at most 1.5 percent is expected, and that is lower than what is necessary for an emergence from the deep and prolonged recession. Thus I can reply very definitely to Comrade Stepanyan's question: The pessimistic forecast for the development of the capitalist economy this year is being confirmed on the whole.

[Anikin] Consequently, the other indicator for economic crisis, that is, the number of unemployed, will not change for the better either?

[Semenov] No. The 12 million unemployed in the European community, 10.7 percent of the whole work force there, will not get jobs this year or even next year. That is the forecast. Here is something else which must be added: There is evidence of serious confusion among experts. For example, the Swiss (Hans Mass), vice president of the Swiss Credit Bank, says in this material here: I have a feeling that we are committing the same errors that led to the Great Depression. (Jan Tumleer), an economist who works in the international organization GATT, warns: Some people are behaving as if the upturn, if it starts, will save us all, as if we will return to the sixties when it seemed that straight and steep paths of growth were leading to eternity. But now any growth can only be cyclical; no one will assert that it will last more than 3 years. That is the end of that quotation. The capitalist economy has obviously entered into new conditions in which no one is predicting a happy future.

U.S. Nuclear Freeze Stance

[Anikin] Ivan Arkhipovich Chiponov from Talovka Station, Buryat ASSR, asks: What does the term freeze of nuclear arsenals mean? How does the Reagan administration treat the idea of a freeze? Very negatively. To begin with, Reagan tried to defame the movement, asserting that it was inspired by U.S. enemies. But when U.S. public support for this idea reached its present mighty scale Reagan, willy-nilly, had to change his arguments, although his stand on this remains what it was before. Reagan now asserts that a freeze would strengthen the military advantage of the USSR, that it would literally pull the rug from under the feet of the U.S. diplomats at the talks in Geneva.

What is concealed behind this? First and foremost, the current U.S. Administration's unwillingness to come to a sensible and fair accord with the Soviet Union, and the intention to upset by whatever means the military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States. Such an overtly militaristic foreign policy course from the White House is meeting with growing opposition from the U.S. public.

Chad Situation Eyed

Listener Boris Andreyevich Zhilkin from the village Sredniy Raskhovets, Kursk Oblast, asks us to talk about the events in the Central African Republic of Chad, and about the reasons for the conflict that has arisen there. We are meeting this request.

A civil war has been going on in Chad for several years. Now the struggle for power in the country is taking place between the currently ruling regime of Hissein Habre and the transitional Government of National Unity of Chad headed by Goukouni Oueddei, who was overthrown by Habre's forces in 1982. The latter managed to come to power leaning on the broad aid and support of the West, primarily the United States, and a number of pro-Western African regimes. Washington was then acting, as it were, behind the scenes. But, as was reported in June this year by the CBS network, it was the United States that was behind the overthrow of the legitimate Government of the Republic of Chad, whose anti-imperialist course was not to the White House's taste.

However, the overthrown government headed by Oueddei, which last year was forced to abandon the capital, evacuated to the extreme north of Chad and made its base there in the town of Bardai. Toward the spring of this year it extended its control of northern regions and gathered a new army under its banners. At the beginning of the summer the Armed Forces of the transitional Government of National Unity of Chad went onto the offensive, during which they cleared almost one-third of the country's territory of enemy troops in the northern and eastern regions. Following the taking of the strategically important town of Abeche, a direct road to the capital Ndjamena opened up before them. Panic set in at Habre's camp. His foreign patrons, primarily in Washington and Paris, were also seriously disturbed. First to respond to Ndjamena's desperate pleas for urgent assistance was France, which is striving to preserve and strengthen its neocolonialist positions in the countries of so-called Francophone Africa. It sent a large batch of heavy arms and ammunition by air to the Habre regime, and also military advisers. Thus began the unconcealed external imperialist interference in a purely internal Chadian conflict.

On instruction from the United States, Zaire has also interfered on the side of the current Ndjamena government, sending the pick of its military units to Chad. Then the U.S. Administration followed Paris' example and started sending arms and military equipment to the Habre regime. All this has made it possible for Habre's troops to seize the town of Abeche and halt the offensive by Oueddei's armed forces. It is difficult to predict the further development of events in Chad, but one thing is clear -- the course of the Western powers to internationalize the Chad conflict is counter to the interests of that African country and to the interests of the whole of free Africa. It is aimed at creating yet another hotbed of international tension on the continent.

The external interference in Chad's affairs has been sharply condemned by the OAU. It has demanded that the people of Chad should be given the opportunity to resolve its internal problems itself, without any kind of external pressure. One should also recall the recent TASS statement about the deterioration of the situation over the republic of Chad. In particular, this pointed out that there is an attempt to impose a neocolonialist order on Chad; they want to turn the territory of this sovereign state into a new bridgehead for the struggle against the freedom and independence of African peoples. The Soviet Union, the statement stressed, resolutely condemns the escalation of imperialist interference in Chad's internal affairs, and wholly supports the OAU's efforts aimed at a peaceful settlement of the situation in that country.

U.S. POLICY 'FLOUTS' HELSINKI PRINCIPLES

PM281331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "Commentator's Column": "Flouting the Principles"]

[Text] The White House has issued a statement pegged to the 1 August eighth anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the All-European Conference.

In this rhetorical document R. Reagan very rashly used the expression "glaring violation of the principles of Helsinki."

The White House advisers had blundered: They had not warned the President that this is primarily descriptive of official Washington's actions. In fact, none of the 35 governments which signed the Final Act is violating its principles as provocatively as the present U.S. Administration.

These fundamental principles are sovereign equality, mutual renunciation of the use of threat of force, inviolability of borders, states' territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, equality, the right of peoples to decide their own destiny, and so on. The United States solemnly pledged in 1975 to observe these provisions, but it is crudely flouting them every step of the way. The U.S. hegemonists have no wish at all to acknowledge the sovereignty of other states and the right of the peoples to decide their own destiny. They are unceremoniously forcing foreign borders and are brazenly using military force or threatening to use it.

You don't have to look for examples. On the very day when the White House issued its propaganda statement millions of Americans heard a television commentator's report: "The large-scale maneuvers off the Nicaraguan coast have the sole purpose of making this country change its policy. If this is not gunboat diplomacy then what else would you call it!" At the same time, in El Salvador, as stated by the "America Watch" organization and the American Civil Liberties Union, the mass torture and murder of the peaceful populace is going on under the leadership of U.S. military advisers. Washington is engaged in crude interference in other countries' affairs in Asia and Africa.

The United States regularly violates the Helsinki accords in Europe too. The transatlantic opponents of detente are systematically undermining the principle of cooperation between states in Europe. They even practice diktat in relation to their allies by forcing their plans for the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe on them. They are brazenly declaring their aim of liquidating the social system chosen by the peoples of the socialist countries.

How can one square this provocative policy with the pledge signed by the U.S. President on 1 August 1975 to promote lasting peace and the protection of the peoples against any threat of attempt on their security! Yet, this policy should indeed be described as a glaring violation of the principles of Helsinki.

CSCE MEETING, DETENTE RESULTS, ATTITUDES EYED

LD281213 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0615 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Commentary by Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of KOMMUNIST: "Madrid: A Continuation of Helsinki"]

[Text] The Madrid meeting of representatives of 35 states has drawn to a close. As is known, those taking part have given preliminary approval to a draft final document, and it is to be signed by the heads of the foreign policy departments of these states. It is expected that the corresponding ceremony will be held in the Spanish capital at the beginning of September. True, to date one of the participating countries, namely Malta, is continuing to block the adoption of the document, insisting it include a provision for convening a conference on security in the Mediterranean, but then a question arises whether the emissaries of the European states, who have been discussing the problems of their own continent, are empowered to adopt decisions which would relate to a region which, although close, is different, and includes a different circle of states.

In any case, the remaining participants in the meeting are striving to overcome the obstructionist approach of the one state, which has come in the way of final completion of preparations for conclusion, as quickly as possible.

I do not think there is any need to recall in detail that the Madrid meeting was convened to implement a decision of the Helsinki Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe, and thus represents a visible, material continuation of the process started in the Finnish capital almost 8 years ago. The meeting has taken place despite all obstacles, of which there were many. This is indicated by the fact that the Madrid talks have gone on for almost 3 years. Despite all the obstacles, positive results have been attained. In the words of Comrade Andropov, this is a healthy and heartening sign, for it is evidence of a choice by the overwhelming majority of European states in favor of seeking mutually acceptable solutions, a choice made despite the line of the opponents of cooperation between peoples.

Commentaries witnessing an understanding of the significance of what has been achieved are also coming these days from, as they say, the other side. Thus the AP news agency stresses in a commentary from Madrid: The results of the meeting guarantee the preservation of the Helsinki process. In the opinion of the West German STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, the fact that the meeting did not collapse and that talks are to be continued in coming years should be viewed as a political success. On the other side of the Atlantic, THE WASHINGTON POST points out in an editorial article: Against the background of tension which otherwise clouds Soviet-U.S. relations, this demonstration of the ability to come to agreement is the most important result of the talks.

Thus the Helsinki process, embodying relaxation of tension in relations between states with differing social structures, is continuing. It is continuing despite all the resistance to it on the part of reactionary imperialist forces. This process has been the subject of intensified antagonism in the international arena for many years. On the one hand, circles influential in the West -- first and foremost U.S. and NATO forces -- have tried to wipe out the very memory of the Helsinki Conference. They have stubbornly banished the terminology of its Final Act from their documents, and have declared, not just once or twice, that detente is dead. However, on the other hand, more and more facts have shown that no, it is not dead. They have shown that the correct path was set forth at the European conference, that there is and can be no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence, and that detente is for this reason not a passing phenomenon at all, but that the future belongs to it.

Especial efforts, and not small ones, are required to preserve and maintain detente. The fact is that very influential circles in the capitalist world have put up opposition, one could say desperate opposition, to detente. Detente is opposed by the mechanisms of the cold war and the arms race which have existed for decades in the West. Military-industrial monopolist circles and those who feed on production of mass destruction weapons and make profits from it are striving to kill detente. All this is so. Nevertheless, the ideas of constructive dialogue between states stubbornly refuse to die. They are nourished by the will for peace of the overwhelming majority of mankind, which is perceiving more and more the very unthinkability of nuclear war and its catastrophic consequences for the future of all peoples.

The detente process is given vitality primarily, of course, by the principled peace-loving course of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. By the way, this course corresponds to the demands and tasks of the present historical movement in the life of mankind. At the beginning of this year the Paris newspaper LE MATIN stressed that the rise in antimilitaristic mood in the world as a whole is the result of the putting forward of a number of important peace initiatives by the Soviet Union. Since then, the peace offensive of the USSR has been continuing with undiminishing force.

The Leninist foreign policy of our country, at the same time both firm and flexible, is knocking one hole after another in the propaganda armor of the instigators of a fresh round to the arms race. Soviet diplomacy, experienced in duels for many years in the international arena, is forcing discussion of the most vital issues on the opposing side, and is not allowing discussion to be diverted from the main directions.

The Madrid meeting also has been a clear example of the effective strength of our foreign policy and of our diplomacy. As is known, the United States strove in every way at its first stage to take the meeting to the level ofpolitical mud-slinging. They slowed its work down by putting forward problems which have nothing to do with the fundamental tasks of ensuring security on the continent and of developing peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation there. The desire to wreck the meeting was to be seen clearly in Washington's actions, the desire to, so to speak, finally erect a gravestone over the policy of detente while trying to heap blame for failure of the talks on the opposing side. At the same time, the United States could not bring itself to take on the responsibility for such a failure, for it understood that by this token it would expose itself even more as an opponent of accord.

Step by step, month by month, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community patiently and persistently led the Madrid talks onto the main direction. Here they naturally based themselves on the clearly expressed aspiration of all European peoples for preservation of detente on the continent and for creation of a counterweight to the Pentagon's intentions to turn it into a bridgehead for waging a nuclear war planned across the ocean. Nor could many West European politicians fail to heed this kind of public mood in their countries. Thus, former West German Chancellor Schmidt gave a warning in an interview with THE WASHINGTON POST: Detente, it would seem, has begun to be viewed as a bad word in American circles, but not a single European government will disavow detente.

It has to be said that a positive role in the development of events on the Madrid stage was played by the neutral and nonaligned European states. They prepared a balance draft final document for the meeting, which took account of the legitimate interests of the sides and displayed concern for the preservation and development of the Helsinki process. Responding to the appeal by heads of state and government of the neutral and nonaligned countries to the leaders of all the other states taking part in the meeting, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stated: The thoughts and concepts expressed in it are understandable and dear to us. Your concern over the state of affairs at the Madrid meeting is understandable. We pay due to the aspiration of the neutral and nonaligned countries to facilitate in every way the earliest successful conclusion of the meeting. Comrade Andropov stressed: The political will of states is of decisive importance now.

The Soviet Union displayed such a will. Guided by the interests of continuing the European process started in Helsinki, by the interests of consolidating peace and security and of developing cooperation in Europe and reducing military confrontation there, our country stated its readiness to adopt the draft final document submitted by those countries. However, another 2 months of stubborn bargaining with the delegations of the United States and certain governments supporting it was necessary. There had to be an extra initiative by the government of Spain, the host state of the meeting, to make Washington agree with the final draft of the document. The White House, as the U.S. newspapers indicate today, took note of the obvious special interest of the Europeans in expanding European detente. Translated into generally accepted language, this means: The Washington leaders were forced to reckon with the opinion of their West European allies, fearing a fresh exacerbation of contradictions with them within the Atlantic bloc.

In accordance with the Madrid accords, the first stage of a conference on measures for trust, security, and disarmament in Europe should take place in the near future.

Apart from the European states, the United States and Canada should also participate. The start of these talks, which have been proposed for a long time by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, will in itself be an important factor in the struggle against the whipping up of the threat of war on European soil. On questions of peace and security, as the Soviet Union points out, nobody can reckon that upsetting of the existing military-strategic equilibrium or interference in the internal affairs of soviereign states will be permitted. All states should be equally interested in observing the principles of equality and equal security.

U.S., USSR MEDITERRANEAN POLICIES CONTRASTED

LD282028 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The problem of ensuring peace and security in the Mediterranean is now in the focus of attention of the world public as one of the more important problems of world politics. This is quite natural because that sea, washing the shores of three continents -- Europe, Asia, and Africa -- has a great military-strategic importance and has become a scene of feverish diplomatic and military activities of the imperialist powers, first and foremost the United States. These activities are further escalating tension in the region.

Washington has arbitraily announced the Mediterranean, lying thousands of miles away from the United States, "a zone of U.S. vital interests." The Pentagon is speedily building up its military potential in that region, to which the Reagan administration is attaching special importance in its global hegemonistic plans.

Whipping up their war preparations, the Americans are expanding their Navy, developing and widening the dense network of their staging areas, and accelerating the construction of a base for nuclear missiles in Comiso, Sicily.

The consistent and principled policy of the USSR, trying to ensure that the Mediterranean becomes a sea of peace and tranquility with thriving trade and tourism, stands in contrast to Washington's adventuristic course. Here are some of the landmarks of the Soviet Union's efforts for the stable and peaceful development of the Mediterranean and for establishing in it a zone of lasting peace, cooperation, and good-neighbourliness rather than the scene of military and political confrontation.

Way back in 1963 the USSR suggested that the entire Mediterranean become a zone free from nuclear-missile weapons. The memorandum "For Peace and Disarmament, For Guarantees of International Security," submitted by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to the 36th session of the UN General Assembly in 1980 stressed the need to promote security in the Mediterranean.

A number of major proposals were put forward by the USSR in the summer of 1981. They provided for the extending to the Mediterranean of confidence building measures in the military field that had already justified themselves in international practice, namely, agreed reductions of armed forces in that area, the withdrawal of ships with nuclear weapons from it, renunciation of the deployment of nuclear weapons in Mediterranean non-nuclear countries, and the adoption by nuclear powers of the commitment not to use nuclear weapons against any Mediterranean country permitting no such weapons on its territory.

The idea of establishing a zone of lasting peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean was explicitly formulated in a major Soviet peace initiative, namely, the memorandum on the need to avert the growing nuclear threat and to curb the arms race that was tabled by the USSR at the second special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament in June 1982.

These peace initiatives were reiterated and expounded by the USSR and other socialist countries at the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization last January. The socialist countries spoke in favour of the beginning of talks on the limitation of naval activity, the limitation and reduction of naval armaments, and the extension of confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans.

The Soviet Union's approach to the problems of ensuring peace in the Mediterranean is in full accord with the clauses of the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. That is why the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries evoke such a broad interest and response among all those who are worried by growing tension in the Mediterranean and all over the world. Indeed, the suppression of local seats of war, tension, and conflicts is one of the essential conditions of strengthening world peace.

UN COMMITTEE DISCUSSES RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

LD260846 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] New York July 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The United Nations committee on the liquidation of racial discrimination, whose session is taking place at United Nations headquarters, has concluded the discussion of the reports presented by the states that had signed the international convention on the liquidation of all forms of racial discrimination.

The discussion has shown that racial contradictions have of late been aggravated in a number of Western countries that use labour of immigrants from developing countries. In the FRG, for instance, where workers of Asian, African, and Latin American origin account for some six percent of the workforce, they do the most difficult and low-paid jobs. The immigrants are the first victims of unemployment raging in the Western countries. Thus, the Swedish representative acknowledged that in his country the level of unemployment amidst immigrant labour was double the figure for Swedes.

National minorities are also subjected to discrimination. Delegates pointed out that, for instance, in the United States, which had not yet acceded to the convention, no less than 50 million people belonged to this category and to this or that extent are victims of open racial discrimination. The overwhelming majority of them eke out a miserable existence and are deprived of the opportunity of acquiring even an elementary education.

Members of the committee anxiously drew attention to the dangerous tendency towards intensification of racist and anti-semitic activities in the West.

It was said in the discussion that the reports of the socialist countries showed that their socio-economic transformations eliminated the grounds for antagonistic relations between nations and peoples. The steps taken by the socialist countries for preventing racial discrimination, it was said in the committee, are of great interest for the young states that got rid of the colonialist yoke.

WEINBERGER INVITED TO PRC BY ZHANG AIPING

PM280913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "China Visit"]

[Text] Washington, 27 Jul -- The White House has announced that U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger will visit China from 25 through 29 September at the invitation of PRC Defense Minister Zhang Aiping.

White House Deputy Press Secretary L. Speakes announced that Weinberger would be holding talks in the PRC with Zhang Aiping and other Chinese leaders.

HOUSE REJECTS COVERT ACTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

LD290705 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy reports:

The House of Representatives of the American Congress voted on Thursday for the withdrawal of U.S. aid to bandit groupings, armed by the CIA, who are waging an undeclared war against revolutionary Nicaragua. Under the amendment to the relevant act, approved by the House of Representatives, such aid is to be discontinued within thirty days.

The outcome of voting in the House of Representatives, following a two-day heated debate, was described by the CBS television company as a serious blow to the President's policy in Central America. It reflects the growing opposition on the Capital Hill to the administration's adventurist course toward the escalation of armed intervention in the affairs of the sovereign countries of the region, a policy which may lead to a large-scale conflict.

Michael Barnes, Democrat from Maryland state, said during the debate in the House of Representatives that the USA is financing war by helping the counter-revolutionary groupings engaged in hostilities against Nicaragua. The United States, he said, has no right to bring down other governments in this hemisphere with which it may differ.

The results of voting in the lower house of Congress, however, do not mean that the United States' criminal secret war against Nicaragua will end. It is necessary to have a similar decision by the Senate but inasmuch as the Senate is controlled by the Republicans, it is expected to vote against the withdrawal of aid to the counter-revolutionary forces operating against the lawful government of Nicaragua. Furthermore, as follows from the information that leaked into the press, the CIA is doing dirty things secretly from Congress and the American public and has no intention of curtailing its secret operations in Nicaragua. According to THE WASHINGTON POST the "secret army" of counter-revolutionaries formed by the CIA in Honduras already numbers 10,000 men. It is planned shortly to bring it up to 12,000. Simultaneously a provocative operation is under way -- a big naval squadron is being concentrated near the shores of Nicaragua, allegedly for exercises near its frontiers with the participation of thousands of American servicemen.

SENATE APPROVES BILL FOR OVERSEAS U.S. BASES

LD281033 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 28 TASS -- The U.S. Senate approved a bill Wednesday allocating 7.2 billion dollars for military construction in the 1984 fiscal year.

The bill provides financial support for a wide program of U.S. military expansion throughout the world. The funds allocated by the Senate will be spent on the construction of new U.S. bases and military installations abroad, as well as on the maintenance and modernisation of the existing military bases.

The lion's share of the money is to be channelled into the establishment of a network of bases and transshipment points for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force which Washington is getting ready to use against independent countries in Africa, the Near and Middle East.

Specifically 55 million dollars are allocated for the enlargement and modernisation of a strategically important air force base Ra's Banas on the Red Sea coast in Egypt. Large funds are allocated for the enlargement of a major stronghold of the Rapid Deployment Force on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean and U.S. military bases in Somalia, Oman and Kenya.

The military construction bill allocates large funds for the expansion of a network of U.S. military installations in Central America where Washington is steadily stepping up its armed intervention. Specifically, eight million dollars will be spent for the technical modernisation of La Sieba Air Field in Honduras. Weapons and equipment are being lifted to that base and other strongholds of the U.S. military in that country for the holding of six-month land and naval exercises with the aim of intimidating Nicaragua and other sovereign countries of the region.

U.S. PLANS ADDITIONAL 'SUBVERSIVE' RADIO STATION

LD280943 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 28 TASS -- Under pressure from the White House, the Energy and Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday adopted a bill on setting up another subversive broadcasting station "Free Cuba" for ideological diversionary operations against Cuba. The bill, earlier endorsed by the Foreign Affairs Committee, will now be voted upon by the House of Representatives.

The administration has thought about setting up another piratic radio center practically since its very inauguration. Last year, however, the relevant bill aroused serious opposition by many legislators. During the current session of Congress the White House has resorted to undisguised misinformation, reassuring the legislators that the broadcasting station will become a source of objective and exhaustive information and would supposedly in no way instigate confrontation.

The value of such assertions becomes clear if only by the fact that the activity of "Free Cuba" will be completely patterned on similar "Liberty" and "Free Europe" broadcasting stations, paid by the Central Intelligence Agency and specializing in frantic anti-Sovietism, slander and misinformation.

The Washington administration stints no resources for the escalation of psychological warfare and the fanning of anti-Cuban psychosis. Ten million dollars are to be allocated to this broadcasting station as a beginning. Future appropriations will be much bigger.

U.S. PERSHING II TEST LAUNCH FAILURE NOTED

LD281144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The latest test launch of an American Pershing II missile has ended in failure. The launch was carried out at Cape Canaveral, Florida. U.S. Army representatives reported the missile disintegrated 70 seconds after launching. The United States is forcing ahead its testing of these medium-range nuclear missiles, which it plans to deploy on FRG territory at the end of this year.

U.S. CHARGES OF SOVIET CHEMICAL WARFARE REFUTED

PM290759 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jul 83 First Edition p 3

[A. Golts "International Notes": "Behind the Accumulations of Lies"]

[Text] In addition to drug peddling, contract murder, and running gambling houses and dens, the U.S. Mafia has, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, found itself another extremely lucrative racket: Gangsters are now contracting to get rid of highly toxic production waste for big firms. Criminals, the newspaper says, are secretly taking it to dumps and disguising it as garbage.

The gangsters' methods come to mind, when one considers the mountains of verbal garbage piled up by U.S. leaders in an attempt to conceal their true attitude to chemical weapons from the world public. What is more, when building these mountains Washington not only tries to cover up its plans, which pose a threat to mankind, but also seeks to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union and its peace-loving policy.

Let us proceed to the first mountain. Overseas figures never tire of claiming that the United States is a consistent campaigner for the banning and destruction of chemical weapons. Such claims are made, for example, in a State Department report published not long ago under the pretentious title: "Security and Arms Control: The Quest for a More Durable Peace." This publication, concocted in the style of second-rate advertising agencies, claims: "The United States would prefer a total and effective chemical weapons ban to having to maintain the means to avert chemical warfare" (as Washington hypocritically calls its massive arsenal of chemical warfare agents -- A.G.). At the same time, without so much as a twinge of conscience the report's authors try to prove that the main opponent of such a ban is...the Soviet Union.

The true state of affairs could not be more grossly misrepresneted. It was, after all, the United States which broke off the U.S.-Soviet talks on this question in 1980 and stubbornly refuses to resume them. The State Department is evidently trying to forget that it was the USSR that put forward the draft "Main Provisions of a Convention on Banning the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons, and on the Destruction of Such Weapons." Washington has also forgotten that the 37th UN General Assembly session approved a resolution on the need for the prompt drafting and conclusion of such a convention. It was approved despite the fact that the United States voted against it.

In all probability it is realized in the U.S. capital that this obstructionist stance is not paying the administration any political dividends. In order to justify its approach Washington promptly set about building up a second mountain of slander -- that the USSR not only has ultra-sophisticated "third generation" chemical weapons but is using them in Afghanistan and Indochina. For 3 years now this vile anti-Soviet campaign has been waged on an official level. Malicious accusations against the Soviet Union have become a staple ingredient of speeches made by the U.S. secretary of state, the secretary of defense, and even the President himself. And the aim here is not merely to slander the USSR. THe overseas falsifiers endeavor to persuade the public that any agreement on banning chemical weapons is doomed to failure in advance.

Not even the fact that their fabrication about "the Soviets' mystery chemical weapons" has been refuted by scientists from many countries, including Western countries, stops the slanderers. A group of UN experts assembled at U.S. insistence stated that there is no proof of Soviet-made chemical weapons having been used. The distinguished expert S. Leventhal, professor of biology at Columbia University, described the accusations against our country as "completely unfounded." The falsifiers failed so signally that even THE WALL STREET JOURNAL -- a newspaper that could scarcely be suspected of being pro-Soviet -- saw fit to publish an expose. After analyzing the testimony of "witnesses" of "Soviet chemical attacks" it concluded that none of them was to be trusted. The newspaper drew attention, moreover, to the scarcely coincidental fact that almost all of the "testimony" happened to be obtained in a Thai village that was long ago turned into a CIA base.

As for the third mountain of lies, it consists entirely of statements by senior representatives of the administration concerning "the enormous significance for national security of America's chemical rearmament program." In reality, of course, it is a case not of U.S. "national interest" but of the further expansion of militarist preparations and of preparations for a war using weapons of mass destruction. This is also confirmed by the course of the debate in the U.S. Congress on the Pentagon's 1984 budget. The White House mounted a large-scale campaign of pressure on Congress in order to wring funds out of it for the production of binary chemical weapons. In a special message the President himself stressed that he regards the production of chemical weapons as a "critically important program in the defense sphere." And Defense Secretary Weinberger took it upon himself to personally persuade Congressmen, arguing that the production of a new generation of toxic chemical agents is "a vital necessity." As a result of this "attack" on the Capitol the Senate earmarked more than $130 million for the production of binary chemical weapons.

Thus the U.S. ruling circles dream not of abolishing one of the most horrific types of weapons, but rather of stockpiling such weapons. The "chemical rearmament" program proclaimed by Reagan last year calls for an increase in the already colossal arsenal of chemical weapons to five million. What is more, unlike diplomats Pentagon staffers make no secret of the fact that they want these weapons not for "deterrence," but in order to inflict a first strike. The high-ranking Pentagon official Gold quite openly called chemical weapons "an absolutely indispensable means of striking deep behind enemy lines in the initial stage of a conflict." The same thing is repeated over and over again by Pentagon directives.

With the help of "mountain ranges" of demagoguery and anti-Soviet fabrications, U.S. political gangsters are trying to mask their desire to posses ever newer varieties of chemical weapons and their aspirations to thereby achieve military superiority.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION CONCLUDES DPRK VISIT

PM290829 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Traditional Bonds of Friendship"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jul -- Speaking at a Soviet Embassy reception given in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation which is in the DPRK on a friendly visit, A. S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and head of the Soviet delegation, said that during the visit the sides discussed questions in the interests of further developing fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK.

A. S. Barkauskas conveyed to the fraternal Korean people sincere feelings of friendship and respect from Soviet people and confirmed immutable support for their struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula.

In a reply speech Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, emphasized that the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to the DPRK made a new contribution to the development of friendly relations between the supreme organs of power and the peoples of the two countries.

Our people's greatest aspiration is the unification of the divided motherland, he continued. We express confidence that the fraternal Soviet people will continue to give immutable active support to this great cause of the Korean people. The traditional bonds of friendship between the peoples of the two countries -- Korea and the Soviet Union -- will strengthen still further and develop in the common struggle against imperialism and in defense of peace and security throughout the world.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was received by DPRK Vice President Yim Chu'un-ch'u.

The delegation left for home today.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, and by other officials.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A. S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Pyongyang 26 July. The delegation comprised USSR Supreme Soviet deputies K. V. Lebedev, N. N. Polozov, and Yu. T. Pochechuyev.

The delegation was in the DPRK on an official friendly visit at the invitation of that country's Supreme People's Assembly.

USSR'S SHKADOR ATTENDS DPRK EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM281147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jul 83 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] DPRK ambassador to the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong held a reception 27 July on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the DPRK people's victory in the Patriotic Liberation War.

The reception was attended by Army General I. N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister; M. S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister; M. N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; Admiral A. I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and other admirals, generals, and officers of the Soviet armed forces.

Senior Colonel (Kan Son Cher), military, naval, and air force attache to the DPRK Embassy in the USSR, was also present.

Military, naval, and Air Force attaches to the embassies of a number of foreign states in Moscow were among the guests.

REMARKS BY JAPAN'S ABE ON FOREIGN POLICY SCORED

LD282049 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS - TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes: The laurels of the Reagan administration, which has proclaimed a "crusade on communism", apparently give Tokyo officialdom no rest. In the same fashion as Washington is describing as "intrigues of Moscow" rather than as a result of real, developing social processes all the changes happening in this or that country that it does not like. Tokyo is trying to exonerate its blind sailing in the wake of this U.S. policy by pleading a non-existent "Soviet threat".

Speaking at a Tokyo hotel Wednesday with a lecture on the future of Japanese diplomacy, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe of Japan accused the Soviet Union of "sins" the latter has never had. He literally charged that the USSR "is relentlessly projecting its expansionist policy" and that, allegedly, this is manifest in the situations in Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the Middle East, Africa and, finally, Central America.

"The world, "Abe said, obviously meaning the United States and its allies in military and political blocs, "is concerned about the Soviet expansion and military buildup." Soviet policy is a threat to the countries of the Western camp," he alleged, implying, apparently, the "vital interests" of the United States which the latter has spread to almost the entire world, without asking the consent of other states.

By its anti-Soviet "loan", the Japanese foreign minister's lecture strikingly resembled numerous statements by U.S. Administration officials trying to discern "the hand of Moscow" behind all events that go against their grain. In this respect Abe was not original. Neither was he original when he proposed that Japan should follow the U.S. example and toughen restrictions on scientific and technological exchanges with the USSR. A question is in order, however: What did the minister, who spoke about the future of Japanese diplomacy, need to repeat the Washington-manufactured propaganda cliches for? The answer should be sought in the position of the Japanese Government which has decided conclusively to link Japan's destiny with the aggressive, adventurist policy that the present White House occupant is conducting on the international scene.

This policy is a policy of a runaway arms race and the cultivation of more and more seats of tension and conflicts, and the expansion of existing and the building of new military bases, from where war, including that involving the use of weapons of mass annihilation, is being threatened against the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, all states pursuing independent policies. This policy is a policy of overt armed interference and undeclared wars, gunboat diplomacy, and the Rapid Deployment Force, and the formation of new alliances and commands for aggression, which arbitrarily proclaim the territories of dozens of sovereign states and even space to be the sphere of their responsibility. This policy, finally, is a policy of so-called "sanctions".

It is for the purpose of justifying Tokyo's support for this policy of the Reagan administration, Japan's increasing involvement in U.S. global strategy, and the recent Japanese decision to give aid to U.S.-backed dictatorial regimes and anti-people "coalitions" under the flag of assistance to "strategically important regions" that the Japanese foreign minister's lecture laden with anti-Soviet rantings was needed. Apparently, they in Tokyo see the future of Japanese diplomacy, not on the road towards improving the international situation, the road of dialogue and peaceful cooperation with all states irrespective of their social systems, but in the snare of Washington's hegemonist, imperialist policy.

MOSCOW RAPS CHUOKORON SUPPLEMENT ON USSR

OW280245 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Yuriy Afonin commentary: "Another Example of an Attitude Devoid of Consciences"]

[Text] More and more Japanese people are getting interested in Soviet life and the domestic and foreign policies of the Soviet Union, their neighbor. One example of this growing interest is the increasing number of books published in Japan on the Soviet Union. According to CHUOKORON's latest supplement, in the past if a book on the Soviet Union sold 2,000 copies, it was regarded a best-seller, but now quite a few books on the Soviet Union sell nearly 100,000 copies. Naturally people should be interested in the lives of their neighbors. This is because knowledge begets understanding and trust, which are the foundations of good-neighborly relations. However, to our regret, CHUOKORON seems to have no interest in good-neighborly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union judging by its supplement. Taking advantage of the Japanese people's interest in the Soviet Union, CHUOKORON is attempting to present a distorted image of our country and implant feelings of distrust and uneasiness about it in the minds of the Japanese people.

The writers of the articles in the supplement of CHUOKORON, refusing to see even a single bright spot in Soviet life, have painted our country black. Anti-Sovietism runs through all these articles, but there is nothing strange about it because the profiles of the authors predetermined the content of their articles. For example, let us take the case of Hayao Shimizu, author of the notorious book "Why Do the Japanese Dislike the Soviet Union?" What could we expect from a dyed-in-the-wool anti-Soviet figure like him? In his book he described his inner feelings, and in the CHUOKORON article he wrote in the same vein.

Mr Shimizu, however, seems to have aroused not only anti-Soviet but also anti-Russian feelings in Japan. According to him, the Russian threat to Japan can be traced back to the late 18th century, or the era of the Meiji Restoration, at least. This contention is a typical example of an unprincipled historical viewpoint. His assertion is only an inch away from the attempt to justify Japanese imperialism's aggressive policy as being of defensive nature.

Apparently not satisfied only with Japanese authors who affixed their signatures to anti-Soviet literature written according to worn-out U.S. prescriptions, CHUOKORON used every material available in the Western market on anti-Soviet literature, from what is called a laborious collective work prepared by Sovietologists at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, who, like President Reagan, prophesied the fall of the Soviet Union, to the Pentagon's "Soviet Military Power" which depicts the Soviet threat in a manner that defies imagination.

Japanese anti-Sovietism as described in the supplement of CHUOKORON underscored the well-known fact that generally speaking anti-Sovietism in Japan lacks originality and is markedly a rehash of anti-Sovietism in the United States and West Europe.

The writers of the articles in CHOKORON's supplement, out of the sole motive to slander the Soviet Union, quoted KROKODIL and some other Soviet magazines as criticizing various shortcomings of Soviet life. However, the quoted passages cannot be used as the basis for their framed anti-Soviet conclusions.

As a matter of fact, Soviet newspapers and magazines have publicly criticized lingering shortcomings in a very harsh tone and raised problems which have to be dealt with squarely. But what is important about this criticism is its purpose. Addressing the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, General Secretary Andropov said that building advanced socialism in the Soviet Union does not mean that "the society we have created can be regarded as perfect." He continued: "It still has many objectively determined difficulties which are natural for the present level of development. There also are numerous shortcomings caused by subjective reasons, by the not always skillful and organized work of people." But the CPSU has never, not even once, stopped at merely acknowledging existing shortcomings and problems, but has always searched for ways to speedily resolve them in the interest of all Soviet people. The party is still endeavoring to see that the elimination of shortcomings encourages our people to display their power of imagination and bring about further advance and improvement in the material and spiritual living standards of the people.

The purpose of the malicious attack on the Soviet Union in the articles of CHUOKORON's supplement differs diametrically from this endeavor. The purpose of the CHUOKORON articles is to discredit socialism as a promising social system and to arouse enmity toward the Soviet Union among the Japanese people. That is why we can only say that the contents of the supplement are anti-Soviet.

We cannot but be surprised that a magazine like CHUOKORON, which boasts of its so-called liberal traditions, should have gone so far as to unconscientiously publish this kind of supplement. Under capitalist conditions the desire to increase circulation sometimes motivates publishers although [words indistinct]. But in the case of CHUOKORON's latest supplement, there seem to be other motives too. We should rather say that CHUOKORON has been used as a tool for a dirty campaign by a certain force in Japan which is frantically trying to muckrake and devise new forms and methods of slander in order to keep the anti-Soviet drive at an intended level.

DRA'S KESHTMAND CALLS FOR BORDER OF FRIENDSHIP

PM281155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ready For a Political Settlement"]

[Text] Kabul, 27 Jul -- S.A. Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, has confirmed the DRA's desire to develop fraternal peaceful relations with all its neighbors and to turn the mutual borders into borders of peace and friendship.

Addressing the working people of Zaranj, administrative center of the western Province of Nimruz, he pointed out that despite the DRA Government's efforts to ensure normal, good-neighborly relations based on noninterference in internal affairs and respect for one another's national sovereignty, Iran and Pakistan are not displaying a readiness for a peaceful settlement of the Afghan situation and continue to adopt a stance of hostility toward the DRA. As for us, S.A. Keshtmand noted, we have expresed and are expressing readiness for a political settlement of the problems relating to Afghanistan.

At the same time, the Afghan Government had stressed the DRA people's resolve to put an end to interference in the country's internal affairs and stop once and for all the subversive activity of criminal terrorist gangs sent into the republic from outside, for which they have the international support and assistance of all progressive forces in the world.

BRIEFS

NEW KABUL TV CENTER -- Kabul, 25 Jul (TASS) -- A new television center will be built in the Afghan capital. This will enable television broadcasts on two channels for 15 hours every day. Eight provincial centers in the DRA, in addition to Kabul, will be able to receive broadcasts. Special attention will be devoted to improving the quality of socio-political, educational and musical TV programs. Special broadcasts on history and culture are planned. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0845 GMT 25 Jul 83 LD]

INDIAN DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW -- A delegation from the municipal corporation of New Delhi led by Mohinder Sathi, the mayor of the Indian capital, today paid a visit to the Moscow Soviet. During a friendly conversation Promyslov, the chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, told the guests about the work of the capital's Soviet of People's Deputies, its commissions and executive committee, and about the municipal economy of Moscow and the prospects for its further development. The mayor of New Delhi expressed gratitude for the opportunity to visit Moscow. He expressed the conviction that the delegation's visit would serve to further intensify friendship and cooperation between the capitals of the two states. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 27 Jul 83 LD]

PRAVDA REPORTS JARUZELSKI SEJM ADDRESS

PM270744 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "W. Jaruzelski's Speech to the Polish Sejm"]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jul -- W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, addressed the Polish Sejm session held 20-21 July. He said, in particular: The decision to introduce martial law was an act of defense, a necessity. The decision to lift it was a conscious decision, a voluntary choice. Both decisions are a matter for the Poles, and they have just one aim -- the good of the sovereign, socialist Polish Republic.

Describing the situation in the country, W. Jaruzelski pointed out that there is a Poland of selfless people, a Poland linked with the ideals of socialism, an honest labor Poland creating material, cultural, and moral values. And it predominates. The future must belong to it. However, W. Jaruzelski declared, there is also a dark, reactionary trend which follows us like a sinister shadow. This is the inveterate, unscrupulous demagogue. The sponger living at others' expense, the speculator, and the bribetaker. We will never reconcile ourselves to this trend.

The head of the Polish Government said that the Sejm has adopted an amnesty law -- which is further proof of goodwill. It gives those who erred a chance, as well as those who encroached upon the people's power. May they take prudent advantage of this chance. But, the speaker emphasized, anarchy will not return to Poland. All attempts to carry out antistate activity will be suppressed no less resolutely than during the martial law period. The leaders of the counterrevolution must have no illusions on this score.

W. Jaruzelski went on to make an evaluation of the agreements of August-September 1980. It was not the authorities that cast doubt on the constitutional principles of those agreements, he said. It was not the government that brought to naught the material preconditions for realizing them. We resolutely and irrevocably rejected only what was harmful and of a destructive nature, what was dragging Poland backward and leading the country into an impasse, toward disorganization, and toward the collapse of the economy and the state.

Martial law, W. Jaruzelski continued, could not result in the complete surmounting of the crisis phenomena in the economy. The chief aim was first to curb pernicious trends and then to eliminate them. Today it can be said that that aim has, in principle, been attained. Progressive stabilization has become a fact. The economy's work rhythm is becoming more even. We have advanced further than we could have supposed 18 months ago. Things have become better than they were 2 years ago, and all the more so than 2 years ago. However, this does not mean that all is well now.

The aims for the next few years are already known. They were defined in the 3-year national economic plan adopted by the Sejm. This is a plan for emerging from the crisis, achieving economic equilibrium, and creating healthy foundations for future development. The Polish national economy is linked by many threads with the outside world. This makes certain demands but also increases possibilities. We can count on genuine, constant, lasting benefits above all in cooperation with socialist countries. The center of gravity of our commodity exchange and of specilization and collaboration will continue to shift in that direction. We will use the traditional forms of cooperation with the CEMA countries and seek new, more effective solutions in this sphere. We also want to normalize economic relations with developed capitalist countries.

Close, unbreakable, mutually advantegous alliance with the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries was, is, and will remain the foundation of Poland's foreign policy. This alliance is equally both the expression and the guarantee of our sovereignty. I wish to emphasize this particularly now that trust in Poland on the part of the fraternal countries has helped it to resolve internal problems through its own efforts, in accordance with our specific conditions and needs.

The majority of the most developed capitalist countries have acted differently. We have received from them a cruel but, in the final analysis, instructive lesson. At precisely the most difficult time for us they inflicted blows on Poland which were meant to do us the greatest harm possible.

That trial tempered us. Thanks to our own efforts and our friends' assistance, we coped with the difficulties when the situation was worst. And we will cope now.

At present the U.S. Administration is setting the tone in anti-Polish actions. Bilateral Polish-American relations are spoiled. They are worse than ever before. New versions of a kind of ultimatum are put forward almost every week. Foreign diktat does not and will not influence our internal affairs or Polish Government policy. We are not guided by emotions. We are prepared to normalize mutual relations, but there can be no question here of laying down any terms. We do not need either alms or a reward for good conduct. Poland needs normal partnership relations based on the principles of equality, mutual advantage, and observance of the terms of concluded agreement.

W. Jaruzelski continued: On the memorable December night I said that we do not intend to carry out a military coup or introduce a military dictatorship. The Armed Forces did not act contrary to the law. They saved the mother country when it was in the grip of fever and was threatened with unprecedented danger. They fulfilled their sacred duty to motherland and to socialism.

Today the Army is retiring to the second line. At its last session the Military Council of National Salvation considered its task fulfilled. In accordance with a statement made earlier it is ceasing its activity.

In conclusion W. Jaruzelski appealed to the citizens of Poland to live in concord and to recognize the good of the socialist motherland as the common, sole, and most supreme matter.

PRAVDA CITES LEIPZIG REMARKS BY (- HONECKER

PM281438 Moscow PRAVDA in Russia 28 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Wrecking and Militarists' Plans"]

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jul -- The deterioration of the international situtation is causing the peoples great anxiety. The course toward confrontation and the arms race pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, above all the United States, is a serious threat to peace. This was stated in Leipzig by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

However, mankind does not want to perish in a nuclear catastrophe, he noted, and it does not want the new U.S. missiles to be deployed on the territory of West European states. People of goodwill want disarmament in the East and West on the basis of the sides' equality and identical security.

They want to do their utmost to prevent a new war from breaking out. Success in this vitally important matter is possible if all peace forces and the socialist community act together.

The GDR leader pointed out the participants in the Moscow meeting of the leading party and state figures of the socialist countries appealed to the peoples to widen the struggle for world peace. They called for the liquidation of the threat of war and made specific proposals to the United States and the other NATO countries. Therefore they have the right to expect the West to respond to these constructive initiatives.

The advocates of imperialist policy are mistaken if they think that they can secure military superiority over the socialist world in order to dictate to it. The fraternal countries will never allow this. Together they will make every effort to defend peace.

As for the GDR, E. Honecker said in conclusion, it will always be a stronghold of peace in the center of Europe. The republic's working people will do all they can to ensure that the threat of war never originates from German soil.

U.S. 'PLAYING DANGEROUS GAMES' IN MIDDLE EAST

LD281021 Moscow World Service in English 2300 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Vladimir Kazanskiy commentary]

[Text] The policy of threat and intimidation pursued by the Reagan administration toward other nations is really global by nature. The White House has just dispatched two armadas of American naval vessels to the shores of Nicaragua and El Salvador. In the meantime, preparation is underway for another demonstration of strength -- U.S. maneuvers in the Middle East. Here is a commentary from our observer Vladimir Kazanskiy:

Already next month these military exercises will be held in the Middle East under the codename Bright Star-83. Taking part will be 5,500 American troops, B-52 bombers, F-16 fighter planes, F-111 fighter-bombers, AWACS, and transport aircraft. Washington intends to hold the exercises on the territory of a number of countries in the region -- Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman, and to involve their armed forces. Maneuvers with the participation of American troops were earlier held in the Middle East, especially in Egypt; however, such large-scale exercises will take place for the first time.

One may naturally wonder why they have been scheduled. The White House claims the Middle East and Persian Gulf nations need protection against what it terms as Soviet expansion, but political leaders in the overwhelming majority of the regional countries make it clear that they need no one's protection, nor do they believe that there is a Soviet threat.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister, Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah has remarked to this effect: Protect against who? Who wants to occupy us? We have not asked anyone to protect us. And a number of other regional countries have gone even further. On 19 July the ambassadors of Iran, Libya, South Yemen and Syria resolutely protested in the United Nations against the scheduled American maneuvers. Their joint letter sent to the chairman of the UN Security Council underlines that this U.S. action will constitute direct interference in the internal affairs of the countries in the region and will seriously threaten their security and independence. And indeed, the Arab countries have every reason to be anxious and indignant over the Pentagon's maneuvers, for the situation in the Middle East is explosive because the Lebanese issue is unsettled and because Israel continues its policy of aggression and expansion and Washington seeks to heighten tension still more by escalating its military presence in the region and by resorting to the show of strength.

There seems to be yet another reason for Pentagon's maneuvers: immediate preparation for U.S. armed invasion in the region in case Washington finds American interests in jeopardy. The Reagan administration is clearly displeased with how things develop in the Middle East at a time when the plans made over Israel's aggression against Lebanon and the hopes pinned on the shuttle diplomacy of the state secretary, Shultz, his colleagues Habib, Draper, and other American officials have totally failed.

Now it is obvious that the firmness of Syria and the valor of the fighters of the Palestine resistance movement and Lebanese national patriotic forces have messed up all the cards of U.S. Middle East policy. In these conditions the White House has decided to renew its tactics of threat and intimidation, and that is precisely what makes up the goal of the major U.S. military exercises Bright Star-83 in the Middle East.

The U.S. leadership continues its course towards establishing political and economic hegemony in various parts of the world, kindling strife between nations, exerting pressure on and making threats to unsuitable progressive regimes. Washington is playing dangerous games both in Central America and in the Middle East.

EGYPT MARKS JUL 1952 REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Friendship Society Meeting

LD222308 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The Soviet public is celebrating the 31st anniversary of the July 1952 revolution in Egypt. On the occasion of this event, the Soviet-Egyptian Friendship Society held an enlarged session in Moscow at its headquarters of the friendship society with the peoples of foreign countries. Now over to the White Hall at Friendship House:

Professor of Linguistics (Georgiy Sharbata) addressed the management and officials of the Soviet-Egyptian Friendship Society gathered in the hall, and also the staff of the Egyptian Embassy in the Soviet Union who were present. It is worth mentioning that Professor (Georgiy Sharbata) visited Egypt repeatedly during the early years of the revolution, and with the Soviet scientists and teachers helped in preparing the national Egyptian cadres of experts and scientists.

(Georgiy Sharbata) said that the new leadership in Egypt presided over by Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir faced an aggressive position against the changes that took place. This position was adopted by the imperialist countries which used all forms of pressure and blackmail to obstruct the march of the Egyptian people on its chosen path of freedom and progress. During this time, in particular, there was reliance on the support of the Soviet Union and all the socialist pact and on the real and [word indistinct] relations based on mutual benefit and on the cooperation with the Soviet Union. All this helped the Egyptian people to withstand the pressure and [word indistinct] of imperialism and to combat it properly.

(Georgiy Sharbata) said that, unfortunately, Egyptian-Soviet relations were reviewed after the changes of political leadership in the Arab Republic of Egypt in the early seventies. This was not the fault of the Soviet Union. The As-Sadat leadership changed the external and internal policies of the country, and adopted an anti-Soviet and anti-national position. As a result, Egypt [word indistinct] to the prerevolution times, from both a political and economical viewpoint. Professor (Georgiy Sharbata) concluded: During the As-Sadat administration the USSR did its best to establish normal relations between our countries.

Hasan Sami Qandil, the Egyptian charge d'affairs in the Soviet Union, who was warmly received by the audience at the meeting, said: [Begin recording] Today we Egyptian and Soviet friends celebrate the 31st anniversary of the 23 July 1952 revolution, which completed for Egypt its independence, the independence of its territories, the independence of its decision and the regaining of its people's freedom. It might be appropriate, as next month we celebrate the 40th anniversary of the establishment of relations between the USSR and Egypt to point to the historic and civilized relations which have joined the Egyptian and Soviet peoples for so long, since before the establishment of official relations between the two countries. We also stress the strong impetus which the July revolution gave to deepening these [word indistinct] relations." [end recording]

Egyptian Embassy Reception

PM271452 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Occasion of the National Day"]

[Text] On the occasion of the national day -- Revolution Day -- H.S. Qandil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Arab Republic of Egypt in the Soviet Union gave a reception 22 July. The reception was attended by Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

ISRAELI CP DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO USSR

PM281148 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the peace-loving Israeli public which has been in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, has completed its stay in our country. The guests visited Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev and had talks with the leadership of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, the aktiv of local committees for the defense of peace and representatives of public and scientific organizations.

The delegation members evaluated highly the activities of Soviet people for the good of peace and friendship among peoples and emphasized that an important role belongs to the Soviet Union in the efforts to establish just and lasting peace in the Near East.

KUWAITI DELEGATION'S USSR VISIT CONTINUES

Tours Uzbekistan

GF281148 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] A delegation from the Kuwaiti National Assembly headed by Chairman Muhammad Yusuf al-Adasani has visited Uzbekistan. The members of the delegation acquainted themselves with the work of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet as well as with economic and cultural matters.

On 22 July, the guests from Kuwait visited Bukhara and Samarkand cities and toured historic momuments.

Ends Uzbekistan Visit

LD282345 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The Kuwaiti National Assembly delegation led by Muhammad Yusuf al-Adasani ended its visit of acquaintance to the Republic of Uzbekistan today. The Kuwaiti parliamentarians visited the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan who talked to them about the composition and activity of the Supreme Soviet and the achievements of the republic's toilers.

U.S. 'MILITARY PSYCHOSIS' IN CENTRAL AMERICA HIT

LD282144 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 28 Jul 83

["Washington's Arrogant Interference" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: The House of Representatives of U.S. Congress is holding debates on the Reagan administration's covert aid to counterrevolutionary groups fighting against the Nicaraguan government. The U.S. secret subversive operations against lawful governments in Central America and the Caribbean are no longer a secret, but the fact that the Reagan administration's policy of interference in the affairs of other countries has been made public and is being discussed on Capitol Hill indicates that the Reagan team is violating the international norms of interstate relations, the United Nations Charter, and the Helsinki Final Act in a most flagrant and provocative way. After signing the solemn obligations of the Helsinki document to respect the sovereignty of other states, their territorial integrity, and the inviolability of their borders, to honour the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other peoples, and not to use force or the threat of force in solving contentious issues, Washington is acting in Central America as if there were no international laws and obligations at all for incumbent U.S. leaders.

In Central America, in particular in relation to Nicaragua, the Reagan administration is whipping up military psychosis and creating an atmosphere of terror. All this is accompanied by a sharp buildup of military preparations and the movement of combat contingents to the region. A staging area for U.S. ground troops and air forces is being set up and another naval base built in Honduras, in the direct proximity of Nicaragua.

In their statements in Congress the leaders of the U.S. Democratic Party described the Reagan administration's subversive activities in Central America as illegal and dangerous. Under the fire of increasing criticisms White House representatives are trying to maneuver and confuse the public with false arguments in defence of their adventurist policy and distortions of the real nature of the dangerous situation in Central America.

It is claimed, for example, that the planned U.S. maneuvers in Honduran territory and off Nicaraguan shores, which will involve some 20,000 men, three carrier groups, and other auxiliary contingents, are "routine". These are impudent subterfuges and cynical lies. The U.S. Administration, the owner of a big stick, has decided that it may indulge in doing whatever it likes in relation to smaller states and peoples.

Richard Stone, the U.S. President's special envoy in Central America, conceded, when he was speaking before Salvadoran inhabitants on Wednesday, that the planned U.S. maneuvers in Honduras might turn into something bigger than that, and followed up with bluntly declaring that they might turn into an offensive mission.

Facts, thus, provide incontrovertible evidence that Washington is preparing large-scale military and subversive operations, perfidiously interfering in the affairs of other countries, and violating the existing regional accords in Latin America on maintaining and preserving the security of peoples.

'INCREASINGLY ALARMING' C. AMERICA SITUATION EYED

LD282102 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 28 Jul 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Increasingly alarming news is coming in from Central America and the Caribbean. Washington continues to whip up an atmosphere of threats, blackmail, and intimidation around Nicaragua and other countries of the region. It is known that U.S. warships have been sent to the shores of Nicaragua. It has already been reported that in the very near future the Pentagon is planning to begin military maneuvers of huge scope and duration in Honduras which, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, will last almost 6 months. The same paper predicts, noting official Washington circles, that up to 400,000 U.S. military personnel are soon to be sent to Honduras. In a word, what is plainly in evidence -- as many newspapers write -- is a veritable Vietnamization of Central America. The United States is increasing its military interference in the countries of Central America just as it once did in Vietnam, or as happened in Central America in the last century and at the beginning of this century, in the days of the so-called gunboat diplomacy when the United States settled all the problems of the region cynically, impudently, and crudely by means of one or two cruisers and a Marine battalion.

While building up its pressure on the countries of Central America by the use of force Washington is, at the same time, carrying out a diplomatic cover-up campaign. This is being waged in several directions at once. First, the President himself is displaying feverish activity, holding one press conference after another. Reagan speaks floridly of his desire for peace and security, and at the same time he threatens, he justifies the sending of troops, he demands from Congress sanction for more and more allocations to fund military aid for the reactionary and dictatorial regimes of Central America. This same tendency -- diplomatic cover for an aggressive course in the countries of the region -- is also reflected in the installation of the notorious national commission on Central America, by which the White House wants, on the one hand, to stress the importance of Central American problems for the United States, while on the other hand creating a semblance of some sort of interparty or supraparty, almost national cohesion, around the President. It is no accident that the commission is headed by Henry Kissinger who, of course, is not one of the closest supporters of the present head of the administration.

Another manifestation of the hysterical activity of Reagan's diplomacy in this region, and Latin America generally, is the latest reshuffles in the State Department and in a number of U.S. embassies in Latin America. Just recently, for instance, Thomas Enders -- who had evidently shown himself to be insufficiently aggressive and radical -- was removed from his post as assistant to the secretary of state for inter-American affairs and replaced by L. Motley, a former ambassador to Brazil. Incidentally, (?under cover) of that mission, Motley incurred a public reprimand from the National Congress of Brazil for gross interference in that country's internal affairs. Now the White House is deliberately and demonstratively putting him forward for a still more responsible post -- that of coordinator and director of Washington's whole Latin American policy. Here too, in the same category, we should mention the appointment to the post of official U.S. representative in Latin America of Richard Stone, who is now on another of his tours of the countries of the region. Last night he arrived in Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, from where this video reportage comes.

Through all channels therefore, from the gross pressure of force, from the sending of aircraft carriers and the organizing of military maneuvers to busy diplomatic activity, Washington is endeavoring to intimidate Nicaragua, Cuba, and the other countries of the continent.

Washington is trying to push them aside, break their will, bring them to their knees, forgetting that this is not the 19th century, that the days of Yankee impunity and self-will are gone forever, that the big stick cannot frighten Latin America any longer as happened in the distant past, which has gone, never to return.

KISSINGER PANEL 'SCREEN' FOR MILITARY ACTIVITIES

LD262024 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- News analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes: Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, whom U.S. President Reagan has appointed head of a national advisory panel on Central America, said at a news conference in Washington last Monday that he and his panel intended to submit a report analysing the situation in Central America to the President by February 1, 1984. Even if we assume the impossible, namely that the panel will draw objective conclusions, who will need them if by that time, and perhaps even earlier, anything could happen in Central America because of Washington's ill will, including a direct U.S. military intervention? This means that the Kissinger panel is designed as nothing else than a screen for large-scale military preparations conducted by Reagan's team in Central America. The panel has been conceived clearly for misleading the U.S. public, the U.S. Congress, and Washington's NATO allies who will invariably become involved in the conflict should one break out through the fault of the United States.

White House strategists hope with the help of resourceful Mr Kissinger to impart to their aggressive policy, directed against Nicaragua, Cuba, and the patriotic forces of El Salvador and other independent countries of the region, a semblance of a diplomatic search for ways of solving the Central American crisis, to pass off Reagan's militant imperialist ideas as the only possible way for the Western Hemisphere to survive. Kissinger hinted at the news conference that he was not opposed to an even wider intervention in Latin America, if necessary, of course. In actual fact such interference is already current. On U.S. President's personal order U.S. naval flottillas have been dispatched to the coasts of Central America where they should serve as a basis for expanding U.S. presence in the area and for a possible blockade of Nicaragua, or any other country which would dare to disagree with Washington. According to a UPI report, a U.S. naval task force including aircraft carrier "Ranger" is anchored 100 miles from the Pacific coast of Nicaragua. Another naval group led by the battle ship "New Jersey" is on its way to the area. President Reagan intends to intimidate not only Nicaragua but Salvadoran patriots as well with that naval task force.

The policy of the Reagan administration is a source of well justified concern, and not only in Latin America. Many of the Americans disapprove of it too, which can be seen from a recent Gallup Poll. Almost one-half of the respondents disagree with Reagan's policy in Central America. Even some Republicans express fears that the United States may find itself drawn into a conflict resembling the Vietnam war. In the opinion of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the administration is drawing the nation into a war in Latin America and Reagan is working toward a situation whereby only he and the CIA will be entitled to judge where U.S. national interests lie.

The Reagan administration in actual fact remains deaf to the proposals for a political settlement of the problems of the region put forward by the leaders of a number of Latin American countries, including Nicaragua. Military task forces, blockades, and the like are the accessories of a hegemonistic 'positions-of-strength' policy which should have long been relegated to the past. The Washington administration, however, is adamant in its refusal to come into an era of equitable relations with other countries, of mutual respect for sovereignty and the right of every nation to build its life at its own discretion.

STONE DEPARTS ON LATEST LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

LD221601 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 22 TASS -- President Reagan's special envoy, R. Stone, has today left for another tour of Latin America. Judging by an announcement of a State Department spokesman, he will hand to the heads of state of Mexico, Panama, Columbia, and Venezuela, members of the "Contadora Group," a personal message from the White House chief voicing "support" for the efforts made by them to find ways for a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Central America.

Stone's "peace-making" mission, as Washington propaganda touts it, is taking place against the background of the dramatic escalation of U.S. armed intervention in the affairs of the region. Political observers view the decision of the Reagan administration to conduct large-scale U.S.-Honduran exercises in close proximity of the Nicaraguan border as open blackmail and an undisguised threat to Nicaragua and the other peoples of Central America fighting for their freedom and against oppression.

The countries of the region reacted with outcry to the news that a task force of the U.S. Navy has already been sent to the Nicaraguan shores. The Reagan administration is stepping up pressure on the Nicaraguan Government. The TV company ABC comments on the White House's decision. It notes that in addition to the task force heading for Nicaragua's Pacific coast, another force will be sent to its Atlantic coast, and says, quoting sources in the government, that the Reagan administration is considering the possibility of staging a show of force in Central America during several months. The first stage of this "show" will be manoeuvres of a group of eight ships led by the helicopter-carrier "Ranger," and the second the sending of 5,000 officers and men to Honduras. Two naval task forces will be concentrated in the Pacific and the Caribbean off the Nicaraguan shores, ABC stresses. When all is said and done, the TV company notes, these ships can be used to impose a naval blockade on Nicaragua.

The newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST speaks even more frankly about the Reagan administration's plans. According to it, the military manoeuvres that the United States and Honduras are going to conduct during five months are a part of the recently drafted long-term plan aimed at preventing the rise of left-wing regimes in Central America. It follows from the newspaper's account that the plan provides for Washington's additional aid to counterrevolutionary mercenaries opposed to the Sandinista Government of Nicaragua and also for Israeli arms supplies to those Central American countries which enjoy U.S. support.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT REVEALS U.S. NICARAGUAN AIMS

LD270642 Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 27 TASS -- The Reagan administration's assurances that its anti-Nicaraguan actions only aim to put an end to "arms supplies" to Salvadoran insurgents are deliberate lies. Washington's real aim is to topple the government of Nicaragua. This is borne out by the administration's confidential report for Congress dealing with U.S. activities against that country, which is to be forwarded to the Senate Intelligence Committee in the next few days.

The newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, which had obtained a copy to this report, reported that it bluntly said that U.S. covert support for the anti-government formations staging inroads into Nicaragua was a means of subversion and pressure on the leftist Nicaraguan regime rather than an effort to stop arms supplies to leftist insurgents in El Salvador.

USSR'S USTINOV GREETS CUBAN COUNTERPART

PM280914 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General Raul Castro Ruz, Cuban minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR]:

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself, I am sending you and FAR servicemen heartfelt congratulations on the noteworthy anniversary of the 30th anniversary of the storming of the Moncada Barracks. That feat by a detachment of Cuban patriots headed by Comrade Fidel Castro on 26 July 1953 laid the foundations for the new stage of the liberation movement in Cuban and inspired the popular masses in the decisive struggle against the hated dictatorial regime and the forces of reaction and imperialism.

The Cuban revolution's ideas are now embodied in the high degree of activeness of millions of working people who are fulfilling tasks in creating socialism's material and technical base and further strengthening Cuba's defense capability. The recently completed Bastion-83 exercises were convincing evidence of the Cuban people's determination to defend the revolution's gains.

I wish you further successes in resolving the tasks set by the Second Communist Party of Cuba Congress in defense of the Cuban people's creative labor and in ensuring their successful progress along the path of peace and progress.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HAILS CUBAN UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

PM281247 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 83 First Edition p 3

[Captain 2d Class A. Shcheglov article pegged to Cuban 26 July uprising anniversary: "Prologue to the Revolution"]

[Excerpts] Particular emphasis in Cuban economic development has been placed on replacing the import of goods from capitalist countries by imports from socialist countries, and on developing Cuba's own production of various goods. Now Cuba is not only exporting its traditional goods but is also sending sugar refinery equipment, rolled ferrous metal products, and much else abroad.

The socialist transformations in Cuba have radically altered the country's socio-economic complexion. The revolution ensured genuine independence, freed people from exploitation forever, provided them with the right to work, opened up the schools and higher educational institutions to young workers and peasants, and gave each working man confidence in the future.

Cuba's successes could have been even more considerable but for U.S. imperialism's policy of economic boycott. The aim of the massive U.S. economic aggression against the Island of Freedom is to undermine the republic's economic activity and to weaken it. Nevertheless, Cuba's economy continues to develop steadily. It has a sound domestic base and also relies on the worldwide socialist economy.

Some 80 percent of the republic's foreign trade turnover is with the socialist countries now.

Comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Cuba is developing successfully. Some 60 percent of Cuba's commodity exchange is with the USSR. On the republic's map there are now no provinces where the USSR's assistance has not played a part in the construction or modernization of enterprises.

With each passing year the number of friends of the Island of Freedom grows around the world. Socialist Cuba has won respect and a high level of prestige among the peoples of the world for its uncompromising policy of struggle for peace and security. Peace, not war; freedom and independence, not the yoke of colonialism; bread, not guns -- that is what socialist Cuba is striving for.

However, the Cuban people are living in an increasingly deteriorating external situation created by U.S. imperialism. Pursuing an aggressive course in the international arena, the Washington administration has sharply intensified its provocative anti-Cuban campaign recently. There have been successive maneuvers by the armed forces of the United States and its allies off Cuban shores, and flights over Cuban territory by U.S. spy-planes have resumed. Threats to set up a maritime blockade of Cuba and to use military force can be heard in the speeches of U.S. leaders at the very highest level. The U.S. authorities are giving overt assistance to Cuban counterrevolutionary emigres in their subversive actions. The U.S. CIA has been involved in organizing attempts on Cuban leaders' lives and in various subversive actions including such monstrous and inhuman acts a biological and bacteriological sabotage. Cuba is the target of a round-the-clock psychological war whose leaders are striving to undermine Cuban society's moral-political unity. U.S. reactionary circles would like to wipe Cuba from the face of the earth. To trample on and destroy it.

In this dangerous situation the Cuban people are increasing their vigilance in every way. Servicemen of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] are increasing their combat readiness and vigilantly standing guard over the Island of Freedom's liberty and independence. That is also borne out by the successful FAR exercises held recently. They showed the personnel's increased combat skill and helped to improve the combat readiness of the republic's ground forces, Navy, and Air Force. Expressing the will of all Cuban people, Comrade Fidel Castro noted: "Our revolution is unshakeable and we are fully resolved to defend our ideas, our revolution, our socialist system, and our right to pursue just and noble principles at all costs and under all circumstances."

Soviet people express unfailing solidarity with the courageous Cuban people and with the republic of Cuba -- a firm and inalienable link in the socialist community. All progressive people in the world are on Cuba's side.

Today, on the 30th anniversary of the storming of the Moncada Barracks -- the great holiday of Cuba's fraternal people -- the grandeur of the feat of the revolutionaries who succeeded in determining the true path of the country's development is increasingly visible. That path is illuminated by the light of Marxist-Leninist teaching. It is marked by the courage and heroism of people who have rallied under the banner of the Communist Party of Cuba.

USSR'S ALIYEV RECEIVES MEXICAN AMBASSADOR

PM281333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received in the Kremlin Flores de la Pena, Mexican ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request.

It was noted with satisfaction during the discussion that Soviet-Mexican relations had developed successfully and in a stable manner. Comrade Aliyev emphasized the significance of efforts by Mexico and certain other Latin American countries, and of constructive initiatives by Nicaragua directed toward a just political settlement in Central America. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

MOSCOW NOTES CHILEAN CP PLAN AGAINST PINOCHET

PY281319 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 27 Jul 83

[From the "News" section]

[Text] Leaders of the Chilean Communist Party [PCCH] have proposed to all political sectors of the opposition a seven-point plan of struggle urging them to establish a broader unity and to intensify the struggle against Pinochet's dictatorship.

This report was released during a press conference granted in Santiago by two PCCH leaders identified as Rodrigo Moreno and Manuel Soto.

During this secret press conference, the leaders told reporters that the PCCH had contacted all political sectors of the opposition, including the democratic group of the right. The PCCH leaders proposed to them a plan of struggle with the following points:

1. Replacement of the government with one made up of all democratic sectors, and the election of a constituent assembly as soon as possible;

2. Priority concern for human rights, explanations of cases of missing detainees, the release of political prisoners and those banished to distant places, and the return of exiles;

3. Nationalization of the bank system and of the large economic consortiums, annulment of the statute for foreign investment, and the return to the Andean Pact;

4. A package of economic measures for the reactivation of the economy;

5. Normalization of the universities;

6. Freedom of the press;

7. Return of the military to their barracks, purge of fascists along with punishment for crimes against the people, and democratic education of the armed forces.

During this press conference held in Santiago on Sunday, the PCCH leaders also told the invited reporters that the struggle cannot be conducted without the participation of the people, and that no methods can be rejected in view of the violence employed by the regime.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER KOZYREV RETIRED

NC281108 Paris AFP in English 0954 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 28 (AFP) -- A Soviet foreign affairs vice minister, 76-year old Semen Kozyrev, was "relieved of his services" and given rights to retirement according to an official government decree made public today. The decree was dated last May 6. Boris Aristov, the 58-year old former ambassador to Poland, was named as a new vice minister of foreign affairs on July 17.

The change reflects a desire to rejuvenate the staff, and carries no particular political significance, Western analysts here said.

The department of foreign affairs, headed by Andrey Gromyko for the last 26 years, consists of two first vice-ministers (Viktor Maltsev, and Georgiy Korniyenko), and seven vice-ministers.

SHALAYEV ADDRESS AT FIFTH AUCCTU PLENUM

PM281055 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Jul 83 pp 1-2

[Unattributed "abbreviated account" of report by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev delivered at the fifth AUCCTU plenum held 13 July in Moscow: "The Trade Unions -- A School of Communism -- S.A. Shaleyev's report"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee plenum and the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet are very important political events in the life of our party and country. The election of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was received with deep satisfaction by all the Soviet people. Our country's working people and the Soviet trade unions wholeheartedly wish Comrade Yu. V. Andropov great new successes in his tireless activity for the good of the Soviet people, for the glory of our dear Communist Party, and for the sake of the triumph of communism and peace on earth.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum examined topical questions of party ideological and mass-political work. The report by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, analyzed in depth the actual state of ideological and mass-political work and defined tasks in the field of the CPSU's theoretical activity, propaganda, and educational work, enhancing its role in the struggle to raise production efficiency and shape a new type of economic thinking, improving the work of the mass media and propaganda, and stepping up counterpropaganda, and in the sphere of work with young students and atheist work with believers.

The speech by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which, from Marxist-Leninist positions, he lucidly and concretely expounded with party-minded exactingness the chief tasks of the party's ideological work in contemporary conditions and the fundamental tenets by which it is essential to be guided in preparing the new CPSU program currently being drawn up in accordance with a decision of the party congress, has made an enormous impression on all Soviet people.

The main political conclusion drawn by the CPSU Central Committee plenum is that ideological, educational, and propaganda work is advanced to the forefront by the entire course of our society's historical development and that it is essential to resolutely ensure that this work is equal to those great and complex tasks that are being tackled by the party in the process of improving developed socialism.

It is essential in all ideological and educational work to reach every working person, every Soviet person.

For our country's trade unions this party precept signifies:

First, a political basis for further enhancing trade unions' educational function and their role as a Leninist school of involvement and instruction, administration and management, and a school of communism;

second, a complete, and lucidly and precisely substantiated and formulated program for their further practical work in the communist education of the working people;

and third, a new and far greater measure of responsibility toward the party for this very important area of their activity.

The trade unions have broad opportunities available to them in the matter of organizing educational work, above all those means of labor education such as socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor, which are exceptional in terms of scale and effectiveness, and many tried and tested forms for involving working people in production management, technical creativity, the organization of economic education, mentorship, and so forth.

Some 22,000 clubs, and houses and palaces of culture, 19,000 libraries, and a wide network of other cultural enlightenment, sporting, tourist, and rest establishments come under trade union jurisdiction. The trade union press is a powerful medium of education.

There is enormous educational potential in the very structure of the trade unions and in the independent nature of their work. Through the 753,000 primary trade union organizations and the 3 million trade union groups we can really reach, as the party demands, literally every worker and employee, and every kolkhoz member, and involve them in an energetic production and social life.

Following the 17th trade union congress, the AUCCTU studied the experience of a whole series of pacemaking enterprises. These were the collectives of Moscow's Khromatron Plant, Leningrad's Elektrosila Association, the Odessakislorodmash Association, the Severodonetsk Azot Production Association named for Lenin's Komsomol, the Kaluga Turbine Plant, the Kalinin Printing Combine, Volgograd Oblast's Rassvet Kolkhoz, pacemaking consumer service enterprises and associations. Their collectives are working in the same conditions as others and have their own not inconsiderable difficulties, but despite this, they are achieving one new production success after another, the solution of social and everyday problems, high labor and social activeness on the part of workers and specialists, and conscientious participation in all production and social matters.

Constant attention to people, concern for them, consultation with them on all matters, and well organized socialist competition are the chief things characterizing those collectives, which are good examples of what can be achieved when, to use Lenin's words, "the masses are informed about everything, are able to make judgments about everything, and set about everything conscientiously." And it is the task of trade unions to work at this persistently every day so that enterprises and associations of this kind grow in number and their experience becomes the property of all labor collectives.

While positively assessing the work on improving education and propaganda carried out by party organs in conformity with the decisions of the 26th party congress, the Central Committee plenum also noted that serious shortcomings in this sphere had not been completely eliminated.

This conclusion applies fully to the trade unions. They are still making poor use of their enormous potential in organizing the communist educational of the working people. Not all trade union committees are displaying due attention to this work.

The rapporteur emphasized that socialist competition is a powerful education medium for millions of working people. But we have still inadequately concentrated the attention and efforts of competitors on goals such as a fundamental increase in labor productivity, output quality, and improved use of production capacities, raw materials, energy, and working time.

These goals are quite frequently replaced by other intermediate ones, and they get lost in the profusion of different and ever newer kinds of competition. Some labor collectives organize between 25 and 35 kinds of intershop competition.

It is essential as early as possible to analyze carefully the numerous kinds of competition operating in the sectors and regions, and outline measures to establish proper order in them.

Particular attention must be drawn to improving output quality. Analysis shows that a lack of discipline and conscientiousness in production is the main reason for defective output.

We must proceed from the premise that trade union organizations bear, along with economic leaders, responsibility to the party for this area of work, which is not only an economic problem, but a serious moral one too.

The rapporteur further emphasized that in the struggle for fundamentally improved productivity and quality, and for economy and thrift, the role of the team form of labor organization, and of work according to a single job order as a form of effective socialist self-management is exceptionally great. It is essential to further activate our participation in comprehensive improvement of the organization of collective labor, paying particular attention to introducing autonomous financing into the teams, and to improve the labor remuneration of those working in teams by more widespread use of the labor participation coefficient and by remuneration for end results of labor according to a single job order.

Our entire organizational and educational work is no longer conceivable without educating the broad masses of the working people, using the concrete example of the labor deeds of the best representatives of our country's heroic working class, heroes of socialist labor and USSR state prize winners such as V.S. Chicherov, fitter team leader at the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod Turbine Building Production Association, V.A. Zatvornitskiy, leader of a comprehensive team in the Main Administration for Housing and Civil Engineering Construction in Moscow City, V.M. Cherdintsev, tractor driver on Orenburg Oblast's Rassvet Kolkhoz, L.T. Latuga, weaver at the Kupava Fine-Cloth Factory, T. Akmatov, senior shepherd on the Kirghiz SSR's 22d Party Congress Kolkhoz, and many others.

The enhancement of the working peoples' cultural and technical standards, and their economic education, constitute an essential aspect of all trade union educational work, S.A. Shalayev observed.

The integrated economic education system, in all its forms, now embraces up to 35 million people each year. The schools of communist labor, whose student numbers have reached 24 million, have become an important element in it.

The work of many schools of communist labor in the Donetsk, Transcarpathian, Odessa, Ivano-Frankovsk, Kharkov, Kirovgrad, and Ashkhabad Oblasts, including work on elaborating and introducing personal thrift and quality accounts, merits approval.

Recognizing their responsibility for the work of the schools of communist labor and relying on the assistance of the party organs and science, the trade unions must seek to obtain a further enhancement of the schools' role in working people's economic and ideological education on the basis of in-depth study of the materials of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the address delivered there by Comrade Yu V. Andropov.

In the organization of economic education as a whole the trade unions must decisively step up their practical orientation and relate the study of theory and economic policy very closely to life and to the specific tasks of labor collectives.

The upsurge of our economy and the inculcation of an honest, conscientious attitude toward labor are, as the CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized, inextricably linked to improved labor organization and enhanced labor discipline at all levels, and in every work section. Measures currently being implemented are enabling the level of labor discipline to be enhanced. The movement begun by Muscovites under the slogan "Honor and Glory in Labor" has spread widely. An ever-increasing number of trade union organizations are following the example set by the people of Leningrad and the workers of Kazakhstan, who have put forward the requirement that "a trade union group should not have a single violator of labor discipline or of public order in it." The work of comrades courts and commissions for preventing lawbreaking and drunkenness has been stepped up. Trade union organizations have begun to be more exacting in their attitude toward violators of labor discipline, drifters, shirkers, and drunkards, and have begun to take measures of social influence against them.

As the CPSU Central Committee plenum pointed out, the steps taken by the party to strengthen labor discipline and order have in a relatively short time enable appreciable progress to be made in overcoming cases of laxity and an irresponsible attitude by some people to labor commitments. However, this work must be continued with even greater persistence, and the trade union contribution to the struggle for good labor discipline must be an appreciable one.

The creation in a production unit of exemplary order and organization, and of the sort of atmosphere and social and psychological climate in which the best character traits and best qualities of Soviet man may be most fully revealed is an important factor in labor education.

A show of concern on the part of trade union organizations and economic leaders for the everyday and other vital needs of working people and their families, and the implementation of labor collectives' social development plans, are also of enormous significance in this matter.

Opportunities for showing concern by actual deeds exist in practically any enterprise. These opportunities, however, are far from being utilized universally, or to the same degree.

Ministries such as the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, and the Ministry of Power Machine Building are not meeting their targets for housing construction in the current year. The construction of apartment blocks in the Buryat ASSR and in Smolensk, Chita, and Astrakhan Oblasts is being carried out badly.

A number of ministries are making a bad job of constructing preschool establishments and workers' canteens. The relevant trade union central committes and councils, together with the economic executives, bear full responsibility for this.

The AUCCTU is receiving many complaints, particularly from workers in the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport's motor transport enterprises, about systematic overtime work, cancellation of rest days, deficiencies in organizing the setting of labor norms, incorrect completion of labor record books, and other infringements of labor laws.

"And what value is there in the work of a trade union organization that does not dare to raise its voice to defend the working people's interests and oppose particular irregularities in production unit?" That was the question that was addressed primarily to us, of course, by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum.

Trade union organizations must respond to this serious criticism and to the party's instruction by increasing its exactingness, professionalism, and principledness, and, if you wish, by its implacability when what is involved are the defense of the working person's interests and rights, the improvement of his work and daily life conditions, and the protection of his health.

The trade unions bear a particular responsibility for ensuring that the working people make the best use of their free time. The trade unions have improved the standard of work in this direction to a certain extent. But at the same time, in the matter of offering the working people and the members of their families real help in the most rational use of their free time to the benefit of their physical education and moral growth, the trade unions are still falling very far short of the target, if one can put it that way.

Semiskilled and unskilled workers, young workers, and adolescents sometimes fall outside the field of vision of trade unions.

Many trade union cultural establishments are working in complete isolation from the new socioeconomic tasks that the labor collectives are resolving.

The role of our clubs and houses and palaces of culture, must be decisively enhanced. It would be possible by a more intensive use of existing club premises and at no extra outlay to involve several times as many working people in club work, particularly during the daytime and on days off, than at present.

The party Central Committee is constantly devoting attention to developing amateur artistic creativity. In honor of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War an All-Union Amateur Arts' Festival is going to be held. All trade union committees must ensure that the festival is conducted on a high ideological and political level.

The rapporteur then went on to observe that earnest measures are required to further improve trade union mass sports work. The party is putting forward in contemporary conditions the aim of making mass physical culture a nationwide activity. All organizational work of trade union organizations and sports societies must be made equal to this large-scale task. Particular attention must be devoted to creating cultural and sporting complexes in every region.

The trade unions have considerable propaganda potential at their disposal. They publish, either independently or jointly with ministries and departments, 10 newspapers and 26 magazines. The AUCCTU Trade Union Publishing House publishes more than 20 million copies of books and pamphlets each year.

The CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the Work of the Newspaper TRUD," adopted last September, is of great fundamental significance for every editorial collective, journalist, worker-correspondent, and rural correspondent. It is essential that newspapers and magazines should fight more energetically for an all-round increase in the effectiveness and quality of work and for the economy's transfer to intensification.

The topic of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor require more profound and comprehensive coverage.

A concern to publicize the experience of labor collectives must become a matter of paramount importance for newspapers, magazines, and the Trade Union Publishing House. It is necessary to show more graphically and reveal more profoundly the character and complexion of the chief hero of our era, the working man.

It is essential to attach greater significance to increasing the effectiveness of published materials. The AUCCTU Presidium and Secretariat have recently supported a whole series of articles by TRUD. A number of trade union central committees and ministries have also been giving energetic assistance to their press organs.

At the same time, some newspaper and magazine editorial offices are displaying sluggishness and a lack of principle in the struggle to increase the effectiveness of published materials.

This rapporteur then dwelt on trade union tasks in the field of propagandizing foreign policy, explaining our foreign policy, and exposing the plans of imperialist circles.

It is essential to oppose imperialist reactionary policy more vigorously, expose it to the international workers' and trade union movement, and step up propaganda work on the most acute socioeconomic problems.

Soviet trade unions must convincingly demonstrate in all their activity that the source of strength of socialist countries' trade unions lies in their loyalty to Marxist-Leninist reaching and in the leadership by communist and workers' parties. And today, at our plenum that is examining the party's decision on intensifying ideological and mass-political work -- which is of great improtance for the development of our whole society -- we once again state on behalf of all Soviet trade unions that we will continue to strengthen and cherish that loyalty and the cohesion of our country's trade unions around the Communist Party as their greatest historical achievment.

The enormous educational significance of work organized by trade unions, S.A. Shalyev noted, also lies in its being conducted on the whole of social lines, through the efforts of tens of millions of activists who have come to know the experience of social, socialist self-management for themselves. It is very important that the very style of trade union work should correspond to Leninist norms and that essential qualities of Soviet man such as professionalism and principledness, sensitivity and responsiveness to comrades' labor requirements, and irreconcilability toward shortcoming should be fostered in the working people.

The comprehensive approach to resolve production and education questions that has come about in many Moscow trade union organizations is deserving of approval. Problems of economic development, strengthening discipline, and maintaining our society's moral principles are being discussed in the capital's workers' collective in a frank and committed way.

The Ukraine Republic Trade Union Council is organizing its work with persistence and purposefullness. The work of many trade union organizations in Georgia, Uzbekistan, Lithuania, Kalinin Oblast, and a number of other oblasts is characterized by a creative appreach and a search for the most effective ways of resolving tasks.

The central trade union organs have taken certain practical steps to improve their work. Targeted comprehensive programs in the most important avenues of trade union activity have been drawn up and are being implemented.

At the same time, the reorganization of trade union organs' work is still progressing only slowly, attention to which was drawn by the CPSU Central Committee when examining the report on the work of the Heavy Machine Building Workers Union Central Committee.

After thoroughly and comprehensively analyzing this trade union's work, the CPSU Central Committee noted that the trade union's Central Committee is still not devoting itself to the full extent of its potential to the solution of the economic, social, and cultural tasks defined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress.

There are serious omissions in the leadership of socialist competition. The efficiency of trade union influence on strengthening labor and production discipline is low. Trade union organizations are not responding sharply enough to violations of labor legislation that are committed. Manifestations of formalism occur in the scrutiny of letters and statements from workers and employees.

Instead of lively organizational work, the efforts of apparatus workers at local level are often expended on holding various sessions and preparing a large number of reports and resolutions.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of the Heavy Machine Building Workers Union Central Committee" is new evidence of the enormous attention being paid to Soviet trade unions by our party and its Central Committee. This resolution is a program for radical improvement of the activity of all trade union central committees, the trade unions' intermediate echelons, and primary organizations, and for further improvement of their work style.

In connection with the examination at our plenum of measures to intensify ideological, mass-political, and educational work in conformity with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, the rapporteur went on to expound the specific tasks that the Cultural Workers Union and the Education, Higher Schools and Scientific Institutions Workers Union -- trade unions uniting millions of ideological front workers -- are required to resolve.

He further noted that the preconditions for the successful solution of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum are good. The results of the first half of the 5-year plan indicate that the Soviet people are energetically backing the party's efforts aimed at improving organization in all our work. The broad social program outlined at the 26th CPSU Congress is being consistently implemented on the basis of increasing industrial and agricultural production. On the basis of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, long-term, planned work aimed at mobilizing the working people's creative energy to fulfill the party's plans now lies ahead for the trade unions.

S.A. Shalayev concluded by assuring the CPSU Central Committee on behalf of the plenum participants that the Soviet trade unions under the leadership of our own dear Communist Party are mobilizing all their strength and all their immense potential to fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. By comprehensively improving their organizational, ideological, and mass political work, they will seek to achieve a further increase in the level of the masses' political consciousness and labor activeness and the strengthening of our motherland's economic might, and on this basis, a growth in the Soviet people's prosperity. The Soviet trade unions will do everything to ensure that our socialist system demonstrates even more convincingly to the whole world its great advantages and attractive force.

REPUBLIC PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEES HOLD PLENUMS

Armenian SSR

PM261223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent Yu. Arakelyan report: "It Starts With the Collective -- Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Yerevan -- The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum discussed the republic party organization's tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions and the plenum speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

"Today the party demands a decisive improvement in ideological work," K. Demirchyan, first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, who delivered the report, pointed out. "One of the most important ways to improve the effectiveness of communist education is to shift its center of gravity to labor collectives."

It was stated in the report and in the plenum participants' speeches that there are many labor collectives in the republic which are successfully resolving production and educational tasks in close association. They include the collectives of the Armelektrosvet, Nairit, Armelektromash, Armelektroapparat, and Masis Associations; Kirovakan's Avtogenmash Plant; the Yerpromstroy Trust; Noyemberyanskiy Rayon's Zeytun Sovkhoz; and others.

At the same time, there are many enterprises, establishments, and organizations which fail to cope with the plan targets and adopted pledges. Affairs in laggard enterprises suffer for the reason, above all, that party organizations and economic leaders do not conduct consistent, purposeful, considered work with people.

A campaigning approach, ostentation, and formalism in competition reduce the return on many ideological and propaganda measures. Facts of this sort were cited in their speeches by L. Nersesyan, first secretary of Yerevan party Gorkom; V. Shubin, welder and installation worker of the Razdanskiy Rayon Association of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and other speakers. Thus, according to statistical data, in every city and rayon 95-97 percent of the working people, on average, are now involved in competition. But, in fact, the indicators of many enterprises and individual rayons attest to a failure to fulfill targets and pledges. The task now consists in ensuring the implementation everywhere of the policy adopted by the party of strengthening discipline, organization, and order.

Speaking of problems of moral education, the plenum participants noted with concern that there are still frequent instances of mismanagement, abuse, and embezzlement. Thus, at the Yerevan Mixed Feed Plant 15 people headed by the former director have been sentenced for crimes of this sort. A similar situation also took shape at enterprises of the republic Avtotekhobsluzhivaniye Administration. Particular alarm is aroused by the fact that bribery has also found rich soil among certain workers of educational institutions.

It would be wrong, it was stated at the plenum, to see all these ugly phenomena, which arouse working people's concern and just indignation, merely as survivals from the past in people's consciousness and behavior. The reasons for many of these "defects" should also be sought in present-day practice, in particular workers' errors, in the real problms and difficulties of our development, and in shortcomings in educational work.

It is impossible to wage an effective struggle against negative phenomena without overcoming indifference, apathy, and inertia.

They are multifaceted and manifest themselves anywhere: in production, in everyday life, in public places, in the family. The success of the struggle is conditioned, above all, by the active and broad involvement of the masses both in labor collectives and at the place of residence.

Whatever tasks and problems we resolve, it was pointed out from the plenum rostrum, the efforts of party organizations must be aimed at fostering in all our people awareness of the commonality of the Soviet peoples' interests and the desire to make their maximum contribution to the common cause. International education should be carried out widely, persistently, and in a businesslike manner.

Culture Minister G. Arakelyan; V. Petrosyan, chairman of the Armenian Writers' Union Board; and others made a thorough analysis of the state of affairs in creative organizations. Literary and art figures make their contribution to the working people's communist education. Creative ties are constantly being strengthened between Armenian masters of culture and their colleagues in fraternal republics. However, there are also shortcomings which were criticized at the plenum. Works still appear which are slipshod in the ideological and political respect. It is necessary to put an end to manifestations of unscrupulousness in the use of foreign spiritual output and to close all loopholes for the infiltration of shallow, trite, and artistically bankrupt works onto the stage and onto movie and television screens.

A prominent place in the discussion was devoted to the civic development of the young generation. The speakers focused attention on the fact that in many families today children grow up almost under hothouse conditions. More concern must be shown to educate industrious, morally stable, and socially useful people.

The plenum also spoke about serious shortcomings in the training of young workers in the vocational and technical education system. The dropout rate for students in the republic's vocational and technical schools during the 1981-1982 academic year alone stood at approximately 7,000 people. It is also necessary to improve political education work in the republic's VUZes and technical colleges, which must be conducted more actively by primary party and Komsomol organizations.

A feeling for the new must be inherent in ideological workers in the highest degree, the plenum participants pointed out. However, this cannot yet be said of everyone. Thus, in the party organization of the Yerevan Clock and Watch Plant the lessons in party study schools and seminars take place, as a rule, without a hitch, and attendance is good. But at the same time a check has shown that frequently only the propagandist himself speaks there, while everyone else has the role of passive listeners. And yet the effectiveness of the studies would be much greater if the topic being studied were connected with people's specific deeds and if there were an interested discussion of the ways and means of fulfilling the tasks facing the collective.

The plenum expressed confidence that the republic's party organizations and ideological aktiv and all its Communists will apply their energy, knowledge, and experience to unconditionally implementing the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum decisions.

Azerbaijan SSR

PM261221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 2

[Correspondent L. Tairov report on Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum under the general heading: "A Time of Quest, a Time of Work"]

[Text] Baku -- Much work is being done in the republic to propagandize the decisions of the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks set in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech.

There are general political days, social and political readings, and exhibitions with particular themes. New rubrics have appeared in newspapers and on radio and television. Conference-seminars have been held for various categories of ideological cadres. A practical scientific conference was held on the theme "ideological problems relating to the improvement of the socialist way of life in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum." It was attended by scientists from Moscow.

The following facts were quoted at an Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum. The republic's industry fulfilled the 6-month plan for the production and sale of the most important types of products ahead of schedule. Output volume increased 5.3 percent, compared with the planned 4.5 percent. Targets were met on the commissioning of housing, schools, preschool establishments, and hospitals. Rural workers are overcoming the problems caused by adverse weather conditions and are vigorously harvesting grain crops, vegetables, tea, and fodder crops and skillfully tending the cotton fields, vineyards, and orchards.

"We must continue to step up work on the implementation of the decisions of the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet which were ardently approved by Communists and all working people in the republic," K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, said in his report. "This work must be part and parcel of our general political, organizational, and economic activity, and people must firmly observe the rule that action rather than loud noises is expected."

The CPSU Central Committee plenum positively rated the Azerbaijan party organization's work experience in studying the sentiments, interests, and needs of the masses. This aids the organization of education taking into account the peculiarities of the different categories of working people. Having approved the activity of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee's Center for the Study of Public Opinion, the speakers set it some more complex tasks -- switching from evaluation of the state of ideological processes to forecasting them, and from uncoordinated to systematic research.

Economic leaders' more active involvement in educational work was noted with satisfaction. As a rule they make their contributions in an atmosphere of sincerity and a candid exchange of views. However, as yet not all economic personnel regularly meet and talk with people and familiarize them with the state of affairs in the collective.

There was heavy criticism of the leader of the Ministry of the Light and Meat and Dairy Industries and the Kazmorneftegazprom and Bakelektropribor associations who have allowed production growth rates to fall behind the 5-year plan. There was criticism of organizations failing to meet contractually agreed deliveries and of farms and rayons where the standard of arable farming and livestock raising is poor. Omissions in ideological and mass political work are a factor in all this.

The plenum subjected to exacting scrutiny problems relating to the organization of socialist competition. In many labor collectives it is contributing to the successful fulfillment of production plans and is exercising a big influence on people's consciousness. At the same time, an analysis of socialist pledges carried out prior to the plenum in a number of collectives showed that they include no mention of educational work, that competition participants are ill informed, and that there has been a failure to ensure the requisite publicity. What are the causes of the formalism? This was the question posed by the speakers. And their answer was: Pledges are sometimes adopted without due substantiation and comprehensive discussion. Control over their fulfillment is also badly organized.

The plenum considered it necessary to orient competition more toward improving output quality, making better use of production capacities, and saving raw materials, energy, and working time.

The republic is doing a great deal in the sphere of the international education of working people and of strengthening and broadening ties with all the peoples of the country. Russian has become a second mother tongue for many Azerbaijanis, and there is an enormous eagerness to master it. But at the moment this eagerness is not being adequately catered to, especially in the countryside, primarily because there is a shortage of highly skilled teachers in general educational schools. There is also a shortage of good textbooks, methodological aids, and dictionaries. Additional measures were proposed to improve the study of Russian -- the acknowledged language of inter-ethnic intercourse for Soviet people.

Searching questions were asked in connection with the further improvement of moral education. The republic's Communists have accumulated much experience in this work which has contributed to an improvement in party leadership, greater cadre responsibility for assigned tasks, and an increase in the masses' labor, social, and political activeness. A consistent struggle is being waged against harmful phenomena such as moneygrubbing, bribery, abuse of official position, protectionism, sham, and petit bourgeois attitudes. This struggle should be stepped up even more, with special attention being paid to the education of the younger generation.

Problems relating to literature, art, and science were also discussed.

There was a detailed analysis of the activity of the press, radio, and television. There are still many shortcomings in these areas. Particularly intolerable are cases were press criticism fails to produce a businesslike response. It was said, for example, that the leaders of the Azneft Association, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, the Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction in Baku, and Belokanskiy Raykom are refusing to respond to criticism.

Measures were outlined on the further improvement of communist education and the implementation of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee.

V.N. Ignatenko, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, participated in the work of the plenum.

Georgian SSR

PM261231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent G. Lebanidze report on Georgian CP Central Committee plenum under the general heading: "A Time of Quest, a Time of Work"]

[Text] Tbilisi -- A Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum held the other day discussed the republican party organizations' organizational and mass political work tasks arising out of the decisions of the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the plenum speech by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

The keynote speaker, E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and those who contributed to the debate noted that the educational work the party organizations have conducted increasingly actively in recent years is largely connected with the fulfillment of the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi Gorkom. In an implacable struggle against a variety of negative phenomena and violations of socialist legality and law and order, and relying on the initiative of the masses and the power of the community, the republic's party organization succeeded in formulating and successfully solving many tasks relating to the combining of ideological work with the improvement of socialist economic management. The genesis in Georgia of the Abasha experiment, approved at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, is evidence of this.

Here, as in Latvia and Estonia, they have approached the setting up of agroindustrial associations primarily as a problem of forming new relationships between people who are linked by a common goal and responsiblity for end results in common work.

The process of creating a stronger bond between educational tasks and practice is expressed in the republic's economic indicators. In the last 10 years the gross social product has increased by 90 percent. The national income has doubled, industrial gross output has doubled, and agricultural gross output has increased by 60 percent. As a result the republic has made up a lot of ground on the average union level in all the main economic and social development indicators. On this basis it is necessary to accelerate the development of Georgia's productive forces even more, establish the requisite order everywhere, and ensure the most prudent utilization of reserves -- and above all it is necessary to improve the rate of return on fixed capital.

As was noted by First Secretaries G.D. Gabuniya of Tbilisi Gorkom and B.V. Adleyba and V.R. Papunidze of Abkhaz and Adzhar Obkoms; by B.I. Vashakidze, test driver at the Kutaisi S. Ordzhonikidze Truck Plant and others, the republic is faced with important tasks in the implementation of a unified scientific and technical policy in the sphere of industry and construction and in the introduction of scientific achievements and progressive technology. The solution of production intensification problems and the heightened tasks relating to the improvement of national economic management demand more intensive economic training. The plenum demanded that the republic Council for the Economic Education of Working People at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee elaborate new practical recommendations in order to teach cadres how to think in modern economic terms. Support was expressed for the initiative of the collectives of a number of enterprises which suggested enhancing the role of socialist competition on the basis of strict cost accounting and launching a struggle for the title of best collective in the sector, republic, and country.

The republic has now set up a successfully operating, orderly system for improving discipline and strengthening order. As a result, nonproductive losses of working time have been reduced and the number of laggard enterprises has dwindled. But sometimes this work is not consistent and purposeful enough. How else can one explain the thefts and abuses taking place at the republic Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming combine in Lilo, the Anaga Winery in Signakhskiy Rayon, the Bolnisi and Kaspi Canneries, and at other enterprises?

Much attention was paid to the role of social sciences in ideological education work and in molding the comprehensively and harmoniously developed individual. There was talk of the need to closely combine theoretical training with vitally important problems. The practice whereby members of the Central Committee and its Bureau and leaders of republic ministries and departments act as propagandists in political schools and at seminars was deemed to have been fruitful.

There was a detailed discussion about party training and lecture propaganda. The plenum noted the need for a more determined effort to eliminate dogmatism in this work. It pointed out the need for bolder steps to bring the truth to the masses, to reveal shortcomings, and to honestly and frankly discuss pressing problems with people. It is very important to argue and debate, always to keep promises, and to listen carefully to public opinion.

Cultural enlightenment institutions have a big part to play in the education of the working masses. But they can still be guilty of formalism and incompetence. Rural cultural complexes are not being set up quickly enough and plans for the development of the network of mass state libraries are not being fulfilled.

There is great labor and political upsurge in the republica on the eve of the bicentennial of the Georgiyevsk Treaty, the first manifesto of friendship and fraternity between the Russian and Georgian peoples. The other day a jubilee session of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences was held in Tbilisi to commemorate the important date. There have been Georgian cultural festivals in Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Vladimir, and Stavropol within the context of preparations for the jubilee. On behalf of the whole of the Georgian people the plenum participants expressed hearty thanks and gratitude to the party and soviet organizations and all working people of those cities for the truly fraternal and cordial reception given to the republic's envoys.

The plenum expressed firm confidence that the republic's party organizations, ideological cadres, and Communists will make every effort to solve the tasks set by the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Georgia Information Report

PM271507 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Jul 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM "Information Report on the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 14th Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum began work on 8 July. Those invited to the plenum were first secretaries of Georgian Communist Party Gorkoms and raykoms; secretaries of party committees of status equivalent to party raykoms; ministers and leaders of departments not belonging to the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee or Auditing Commission; ideology secretaries of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms; chairmen of a number of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms; leaders of some major enterprises and organizations; figures of science, literature, and art and representatives of trade union and Komsomol organizations; the mass media; and the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military and Border Districts.

The plenum discussed the question: "Results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and Topical Tasks of the Georgian Party Organizations' Ideological and Mass-Political Work Arising From the Plenum Decisions and the Speech of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

The report to the plenum was delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Speakers in the debates on the report were: G.D. Gabuniya, first secretary of the Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party Gorkom; Hero of Socialist Labor B.I. Vashakidze, test driver of the Kutaisi Ordzhonikidze Truck Plant; B.V. Adleyba, first secretary of the Abkhaz Georgian Communist Party Obkom; Ye.K. Kharadze, president of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences; Lieutenant General A.I. Shirinkin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Military District Political Directorate; V.P. Papunidze, first secretary of the Adzhar Georgian Communist Party Obkom; O.D. Kinkladze, Georgian SSR minister of education; M.A. Aslanikashvili, first secretary of the Zestafonskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; Lenin prizewinner N.V. Dumbadze, chairman of the board of the Georgian Union of Writers; D.G. Sturua, director of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee History Institute; A.F. Kozayev, first secretary of the Tskhinvali Georgian Communist Party Gorkom; I.G. Gverdtsiteli, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology; V.P. Abramishvili, first secretary of the Goriyskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; Hero of Socialist Labor G.A. Tsitlidze, chairman of the board of the Lenin Kolkhoz in Makharadzevskiy Rayon's Natanebi Village; V.Ya. Pisareva, seamstress of Tbilisi's Ordzhonikidze Knitwear Factory.

Also speaking in the debate were: E.A. Beridze, first secretary of the Dmanisskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; Z.A. Kvachadze, secretary of the Georgian Trades Union Council; G.D. Mgeladze, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Production; G.I. Gunava, first secretary of the Lentekhskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; A.S. Prangishvili, vice president of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences and director of the republic's Academy of Sciences Psychology Institute; Z.A. Imanova, chairman of the Marneulskiy Rayispolkom; I.T. Todua, first secretary of the Zugdidskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; and M.M. Kadzhaya, Georgian SSR minister of trade.

A.I. Seleznev, CPSU Central Committee executive, is taking part in the plenum's work.

The plenum continues work today.

Latvian SSR

PM210940 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[O. Meshkov report under the general heading: "Clarity of Aim"; carried under the rubric "Communists Discuss Tasks in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum Decisions"]

[Text] Riga -- The participants in a Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum have discussed with profound interest questions of further enhancing the efficiency of the republic party organization's ideological work. The main theme of the report by A. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee; and the speeches of Ya. Vagris, first secretary of the Riga party Gorkom; M. Karklin, education minister; G. Grineva, regulator at the VEF production association; A. Drizul, vice president of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences; and others was the idea of the need to more closely link all ideological activity with the resolution of crucial national economic and sociopolitical tasks.

The plenum pointed out that Latvia has quite a few labor collectives whose party organizations are skillfully educating people and successfully establishing a Leninist work style. That is having a beneficial effect on the course of economic matters and is helping to achieve good economic results. Useful experience has been accumulated in that respect by Communists at Riga's VEF and Alfa Production Associations, Daugavpils' Khimvolokno Production Association, and Liepaya's Sarkanays Metalurgs Plant.

Ideological work is also improving in the countryside, which is helping to increase labor achievements. The following example was cited. State purchases of milk increased by 26 percent, of meat by 21 percent, and of eggs by 8 percent in the first 6 months of this year in comparison with the same period last year.

However, good decisions and schemes are by no means always buttressed by painstaking organizational activity and an attempt to get through to everyone. Such an ommission has indeed been noted in the Yelgava City party organization. Consequently there was a noticeable deterioration in the microclimate at a number of the city's labor collectives, and violations of the law increased. It was only after the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee analyzed the prevailing situation critically and made it incumbent on gorkom workers to take measures to eliminate the shortcomings that the situation there began to improve.

The plenum participants rightly linked the level of ideological and mass political work with instilling in people a sense of being master of their own production unit and a striving for thrift in matters great and small. That should also be helped by the well organized economic training of cadres. Quite a few omissions still have to be eliminated here.

There can be no tolerating the fact, Communists said, that last year the republic failed to fulfill the targets for saving electricity and is poorly waging the struggle to reduce material expenditure norms.

Serious criticisms was leveled at the republic's social scientists. The Latvian party organization expects them to analyze social phenomena in greater depth and more comprehensively and to be able promptly to detect the emerging trends in life with the aim of formulating high-quality practical recommendations. It is time at last to decisively eradicate trivial themes in scientific research and the practice of taking refuge within narrowly "scholarly" interests.

The plenum discussed in detail questions of further improving counterpropaganda. It was noted that counterpropaganda has acquired a more combative character recently. That has been helped to a certain extent by the creation of a sector for the criticism of contemporary bourgeois ideology at the History Institute of the Republic's Academy of Sciences. A republic counterpropaganda council has also been set up. But there are also clear omissions. Some party organizations are conducting this work in a purely formal way and are making poor use of sociological research and other methods of studying public opinion.

The plenum participants also analyzed the state of the population's atheist education. It must be intensified. A considerable proportion of the republic's working people are influenced by religion. Imperialism's ideological centers are striving to implant religiosity and to give it an anti-Soviet, nationalist thrust. Party organizations are called upon to show more concern for molding a scientific world outlook in all working people.

Much attention was paid to the mass media and propaganda. There are considerable shortcomings in their work. Thus the educative role of socialist competition is poorly covered in newspapers and journals. Many writers limit themselves merely to stating economic results without showing how they were achieved. There are instances of an incorrect attitude by some party committees to critical press articles.

The work of the republic's creative unions must also be greatly improved. Too often they tolerate a confused world outlook in the works of some authors and artistic weaknesses in some books, movies, and paintings. The state of art criticism does not meet present-day requirements either.

The republic's Komsomol has a great role in educating young people. However, Komsomol organizations sometimes remain aloof from the urgent problems that concern young men and women, do not respond in time to the trends and enthusiasms among young people, and do not give these phenomena the requisite ideological thrust.

In the resolution that was adopted, Communists outlined specific measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions and determined a precise program of action to increase the efficiency of ideological and mass political work among the republic's working people.

Latvia Information Report

PM271218 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 6 Jul 83 p 1

[LATINFORM "Information Report on the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held in Riga 5 July 1983.

The plenum discussed the question "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Stemming from the Plenum Resolution and the Speech at the Plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

The report was delivered by A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

Taking part in the debate on the report were Ya. Ya. Vagris, first secretary of the Riga party Gorkom; N.I. Gusev, first secretary of the Rezekne party Gorkim; A.A. Drizul, vice-president of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences; A.R. Kruminsh, first secretary of the Yelgava party Gorkom; L.L. Bartkevich, chairman of the Latvian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; V.N. Shtern, first secretary of the Yekabpilsskiy Raykom; M.Ya. Karklin, Latvian SSR minister of education, Andris Veyan, chief editor of the Journal KAROGS; V.I. Kaupuzh, Latvian SSR minister of culture; Ya.P. Britans, editor of the republic paper (TSINYA); I.Ya. Ivert, chairman of the Latvian SSR State Committee for Cinematography; and M.K. Rukmane, first secretary of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee.

The plenum was addressed by G.S. Oganov, head of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

The concluding speech was delivered at the plenum by A.E. Voss.

The plenum adopted an detailed resolution on the question under discussion. The resolution notes that the ideological-political situation in the country is marked by a further rallying of the Soviet people around the CPSU, its Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. The working people of Soviet Latvia, and, indeed, of our entire country, unanimously support the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the party's course aimed at the intensification of production, the boosting of the people's material prosperity and culture, the deepening of socialist democracy, the consolidation of the foundations of the Soviet way of life, preserving peace, and averting thermonuclear war. They are responding by concrete deeds to the party's appeal to strengthen discipline and order in every way, to work in a more organized fashion and with greater efficiency, and to successfully implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum unanimously approved the program propositions and conclusions contained in the speech made by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. They will form the basis of all the republic party organizations' activity.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum participants assured the CPSU Central Committee that the republic party organization and all its ideological aktiv will concentrate their efforts on ensuring the close unity of ideological and mass political work with life and the practice of economic and cultural building, and will do everything necessary to augment the contribution of every collective, of every working man in Soviet Latvia to the whole people's cause of communist creation.

The plenum approved a plan of priority organizational and propaganda measures in connection with the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum results.

The Plenum was attended by Ye.G. Kuznetsov, a CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department instructor.

'ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT' TO RAISE PRODUCTION FUNDS

LD262342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Today a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision has been published concerning additional measures for expanding the rights of production associations, enterprises and industries. This decision envisages the conducting of an economic experiment at enterprises of a number of union and republic ministries, including the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry. At the request of our correspondent, Gennadiy Petrovich Voronovskiy, first deputy minister of this industry, comments on the decision.

[Begin Voronovskiy recording] Much space is given in the decision to questions of expanding the rights of collectives and raising their responsibility. For example, the rights of leaders of collectives to form and use independently the production development fund are being expanded. Now production development funds will also be provided for in the state plan, and they will be allocated the necessary material resources. This decision allows institutions and banks to give enterprises credit to carry out highly effective measures in the technical resupplying of basic assets. Moreover, the repayment of this credit will be carried out at the expense of means from the production development fund and should this be insufficient, it can be covered by above-plan profit. The right of enterprises in the field of formation and use of monies from the social and cultural measures fund and housing construction fund are being expanded. At present the existing fund is taken away from the enterprise every year. However, there will be a permanent fund, which can accumulate at the enterprise, and if it is used for building, it will be provided with material resources and will be provided with a contract.

The collective will begin to become directly interested in the introduction of new equipment. There is a time when there is a mass mastering of equipment at any enterprise, when the enterprise gets into a very difficult situation, and this to a certain extent holds back the introduction of new equipment. This decision makes provision for the special right for a ministry to give the necessary help in this case to the enterprise for the period of mastering new equipment. The enterprise gets the right to increase the wage rates for most highly qualified workers, and this right granted to leaders can also operate in the opposite way. That is, if the indicators of labor by the workers worsen, the leader can take away these increments.

Of course, this decision does not merely concern us. All ministries, all our suppliers must reorganize their work. In connection with the decision we are faced with a very great task, of course. We are sure that the opportunities offered to us to carry out an economic experiment will make it possible to raise the work of our collectives to a higher economic level. [end recording]

OPENING OF EAST ARCTIC NAVIGATION REPORTED

PM221029 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 July 1983 First Edition carries on page 1 a 500-word own correspondent N. Bratchikov Vladivostok dispatch entitled "At the Gates of the Arctic: An On the Spot Report" stating that: "Navigation has started in the eastern sector of the Arctic -- the Far East Shipping Line's first convoy of ships has arrived at Port Pevek and the Mys Shmidta port facility." The honor of opening the navigation has been bestowed on the new icebreaker-class motor ship "Nizhneyansk" and not an icebreaker as usual. With the icebreaker "Admiral Makarov" standing by, the "Nizhneyansk" has, in one trip, conveyed 12,000 tons of freight to Pevek, to be distributed to consumers by smaller vessels.

The first convoy included the ships "Kapitan Kondratev", "Pioner Kirgizii" and "Kapitan Bondarenko". The author notes that efforts are under way to streamline transportation in the eastern Arctic where freight turnover has increased with the fleet remaining basically unchanged. "Nevertheless, demurrage is still long in northern ports. One of the reasons for this is the transportation of goods not packaged in accordance with the State All-Union Standard. The North East Supply and Marketing Administration is especially guilty of this. There are still quite a few miscalculations in freight plans, and account keeping is not organized properly. There are shortcomings in the overhaul of ships."

BRIEFS

ARCTIC DRILLING -- Drilling has started on the first well on the Arctic Continental Shelf, from the special vessel "Viktor Muravlenko." Located in the Barents Sea, the vessel, which is built according to the latest technology, is destined to search for gas and oil in the icy expanses of Arctic waters. The powerful equipment located on board can drill 300 meters in water and 6 km deep into the soil. The "M.V. Kanin" is also there, reducing speed to hand over instruments and products and to carry out a change of shift workers. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Jul 83 LD]

KAZAKH UNDERGROUND WATER RESOURCE -- A large underground water resource has been discovered on the side of the (?Cungar Aldag) Mountains in the Kazakh SSR. The new resource is exceptionally large. The underground water resources in that region have made the irrigation of over 500,000 hectares of land possible. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 25 Jul 83 GF]

AGRICULTURAL REVIEW LAUDS 'AUTONOMOUS FINANCING'

PM281405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

["Agricultural Review" prepared by experts of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture: "Autonomous Financing Tips the Balance"]

[Text] The intensity of the harvest work is high in the feed-producing lands. In the last week alone, stocks of hay increased by 7.7 million metric tons and cured hay by 4.5 million metric tons. The fields thus released are being prepared for the next crop.

Arable farmers are well aware that it is important not simply to produce more output but also to reduce production costs. Favorable conditions have been established for efficient work in the countryside now that the economic and organizational measures laid down by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum have begun to work tangibly. Most farms are striving to make full use of the new potential.

The machine operators of I. Rublikov's link from the Kirov stud farm were among the first to gather grain in Rostov Oblast's Tselinskiy Rayon. Grain yield per combine harvester has increased to 850 quintals a day. Given such a high-speed harvesting it would seem that the expenditure of labor and resources must be considerable. But that link differs pleasingly from other collectives in that respect. For example, 3.7 percent less fuel has been used there than laid down by the normatives.

Many machine operators who have adopted the autonomous financing method are making thrifty use of resources. Arable farmers on such collectives are constantly concerned to reduce output prime costs and to increase labor productivity and the return on invested resources. Here is a graphic example. Yu. Alekseyenko's feed producing team from the 40 Let Oktyabrya Kolkhoz in Saratov Oblast's Krasnokutskiy Rayon procure not just high quality but also inexpensive feed. The prime cost of hay and haylage is 15-16 percent below the plan cost.

Rural workers have tremendous wealth in their hands. The party and the state are constantly concerned to strengthen the material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Farms' fixed production capital and circulating resources exceed R360 billion. It is important to dispose of all that economically and thriftily and to obtain a substantial return on invested resources. There is only one way to do that -- by using autonomous financing.

Quite a lot of experience has been accumulated in the adoption of autonomous financing. Where it has been introduced in more than just a purely formal way the hectare "works" more intensively and production is profitable. On many Ukrainian kolkhozes and sovkhozes each subdivision has been set autonomous financing targets and expenditure limits. Broad use is being made of progressive methods of management and labor organization: the workshop structure [tsekhovaya struktura], the collective contract, and the system of reciprocal payments by check [chekovaya sistema vzaimoraschetov].

Autonomous financing enables many collectives to achieve a high level of labor efficiency. Those collectives include the Kalinin Kolkhoz in Brest Oblast's Drogichinskiy Rayon, the Pioneer state stud farm in Sverdlovsk Oblast, the Petelinskaya poultry farm in Moscow Oblast, and so forth. But there are farms where expenditure and produce prime costs remain high. Instead of income they operate at a loss. That is what happens, as a rule, where autonomous financing is not rated highly. Thus in Armenia only six kolkhozes and sovkhozes have completely converted to intrafarm accounting.

In Penza Oblast there are entire rayons that did not have a single profitable farm last year. Economic work is poorly arranged on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Turkmenistan, the Mordovian and Dagestan ASSR's and Pskov Oblast.

Until recently the situation was the same in Kirghizia, too. In the past 2 years, the republic's party, soviet, and economic organs have been engaged in thoroughly improving rural autonomous financing. Constant monitoring of the use of resources has been set up, particularly on laggard farms. The thorough study of advanced workers' experience has been organized. And of special importance is the fact that it is not just the fulfillment of the output sales plan that is taken into account when assessing the activity of leaders and experts. The main criteria are the final economic indicators of profitability, prime cost, and capital return.

Last year, 128 kolkhozes and sovkhozes -- or one-third of all farms -- adopted autonomous financing in the republic. Nearly all collectives are oriented toward it now. That is already yielding tangible results. Various resources worth $5 million have been saved. In previous years the overexpenditure of resources had usually been permitted.

The introduction of autonomous financing is an important concern of rayon and oblast agroindustrial associations. The majority of rayon agroindustrial associations have adopted the correct stance and are persistently raising the standard of economic work on farms. Definite success has been achieved in that area by, for example, the Arzamasskiy Rayon Association (Gorkiy Oblast) and the Novomoskovskiy Rayon Association (Tula Oblast). The rayon agroindustrial associations are striving to provide identical management conditions and to eliminate the previous disproportion in the distribution of funds. Considerable significance is also being attached to improving relations with partners and economic ties within the agroindustrial complex.

The collective contract is a tried and tested means of instilling a sense of ownership. The number of teams and links that have adopted the new method has considerably increased this year. It is true that not all machine operators are switching to autonomous financing, however. On occasions they are only given yield targets. People must have an interest in producing output with reduced costs.

The harvest work is in full swing. And work is proceeding well and producing better results in those places where collectives make skillful use of autonomous financing.

USSR CROP DEVELOPMENT 'EARLIER THAN AVERAGE'

PM281436 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jul 83 p 2

[Report by agrometeorologist N. Ignatova; "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] The weather remained moderately warm in nearly the whole of the country's European part in the second 10-day period of July. It was hot in southern and eastern oblasts of the Ukraine, in the North Caucasus, in the Lower Volga area and the Urals. By day the temperature kept within the 31-39 degree range; 40-43 in parts of Astrakhan Oblast. In the remaining part of the European territory the maximum temperature was 27-30. At the end of the period the temperature dropped somewhat, to a minimum of 6-10 degrees in the northern half.

In most parts rain was not frequent, but in the western Ukraine, in Belorussia, in parts of the North Caucasus and in the Volga, Ural and Volga-Vyatka Regions it was heavy, 35-70 mm in all.

The onset of the main agricultural crop development phases was 10-15 days earlier than average this year. North of a line linking Leningrad, Vologda and Kirov winter grain crops were milky ripe. Over the remaining European area they had attained waxy or full ripeness.

In the northern Ukraine, in extreme southern part of the Central Chernozem Region and in the Volga area (south of Saratov) spring barley is fully ripe: in Belorussia, in most parts of the Central Chernozem Region, in southern Lithuania, in the southern half of the Central Region and in the Middle Volga area it is waxy ripe. In Moldavia, the Ukraine, the North Caucasus Region, southeastern parts of the Central Chernozem Region and southern parts of the Volga region corn tassels and cobs are flowering, the plants being 160-180 cm tall. Corn in the extreme south of this territory and also early sown crops in some parts of central Ukrainian oblasts attained milky ripeness at the end of the period. In the Central Region, in most oblasts of the middle Volga area and in the southern Urals corn continued leaf formation.

Buckwheat has ripened in the Ukraine (except for northern and western oblasts), in southern parts of the Central Chernozem Region and in Volgograd Oblasts. In the southern Ukraine, in Krasnodar Kray and in Astrakhan and Rostov Oblasts rice is forming panicles. Sunflowers continue to flower and form seeds and sugar beets continue to develop intensively. In the Ukraine the seeds of early sown flax are at the early yellow ripeness phase and in places they are fully ripe.

The warm weather has accelerated the ripening of vegetable and fruit crops. Transplanted tomatoes had attained flesh-colored and full ripeness in the Ukraine (exceptions being western and northwestern oblasts), Moldavia, the Lower Volga and the Caucasus. Cucumbers are ripening, and early ripening cabbages have attained industrial [tekhnicheskaya] ripeness. It remained hot and dry in the farming regions of West Siberia and in Kazakhstan. It was somewhat cooler in To[illegible]k and Kemerovo Oblasts. Early sown spring grain crops are milky ripe. They have attained waxy and full ripeness in Uralsk and Aktyubinsk Oblasts and in southern parts of Semipalatinsk and East Kazakhstan Oblasts.

It was very hot and dry in Central Asia. Cotton bolls are forming and developing. The tomato, apple, pear and plum harvests continued everywhere.

CSA SUMMARIZES DATA ON HARVEST PROGRESS

LD272327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today summarized the data on the progress of the harvest.

Grain and pulse crops have been cut on about 33.5 million hectares, which is over one-fourth of all these crops, and 86 percent of the harvested grain has been threshed. In spite of the rainy weather the pace of harvesting in recent days has not slackened, and grain crops have been harvested on over 1 million hectares daily. The greatest amount of work on a mass scale has been carried out in Volgograd, Saratov, Voronezh and Kursk Oblasts. Kuban farmers harvested grain crops in 2 weeks and harvesting is nearly complete in Rostov Oblast and Stavropol Kray. Farms in Pskov, Kurgan and Perm Oblasts and the Mari and Chuvash ASSRs are now starting the harvest. The first swathes have been cut in the fields of Western Siberia.

Flax-pulling is in progress in the Ukraine. This harvest has been carried out on more than 120,000 hectares. More early potatoes, vegetables, and fruit have come in from the fields than last year. By the beginning of this week, the plan for harvest of quality tea leaves had been fulfilled by 61 percent.

Feed procurement also continues. Grasses have been gathered in from 58 million hectares, or two-thirds of the total area they occupy.

WINTER SOWING BEGINS WHERE HARVESTING COMPLETED

LD280656 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The rate of threshing grain has now reached more than 1 million hectares per day at the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This has recently notably increased, despite rain in the mass harvesting regions. The greatest volume of harvesting work is presently being done in the lower and mid-Volga area, the Central Chernozem districts and in the south of the Non-Chernozem Zone. The harvest has been gathered in a short time in Krasnodar and Stavropol Kray and Rostov Oblast. By Monday grain and pulse crops had been reaped from an area of 33.5 million hectares, which is almost one-third of the sown areas.

The sowing of winter crops is beginning now in the Ural foothills and soil preparation for this is under way everywhere. Approximately 20 million hectares are now plowed which is half of the whole area intended for winter crops. At the same time sowing is being conducted on the fields freed after harvesting has been completed. Farmers are mainly sowing fodder crops on these lands. Already about 2.5 million hectares have been sown. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, more than two-thirds of the plan for harvesting hay and natural grasses has been fulfilled and more than 98 million tons of hay and haylage has been prepared.

HAIL, FLOODS DESTROY CROPS IN CAUCASUS AREA

PM270905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent A. Kazikhanov: "Countering the Hurricane"]

[Text] Nalchik -- Rain with large hailstones fell for 2 days in the Caucasus. Strong winds sometimes reached 30 meters a second and more.

The hurricane brought down hundreds of trees, damaged power and communications lines and in some places tore the roofs from houses. Hailstorms and flooding destroyed several hundred hectares of crops. The heavy rain caused large mudslides. They destroyed several bridges and damaged roads and houses.

"Considerable damage has been caused," K. Kushkhov, chairman of the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR Council of Ministers, says. "About 6,000 people have been cut off at the camps and tourist bases of the Elbrus region. ALthough they have enough food for a week, we are making efforts to evacuate all vacationers from the dangerous regions. Electricity supplies to the stricken mountain regions have been restored and the road to the settlement of Terskol has been cleared. The republic's staff for combating the natural emergency is in charge of the work. The helicopter pilots of the Nalchik aircraft detachment are displaying courage, as are the militia workers and all those taking part in the struggle against the natural disaster.

"Despite the difficult situation, the pace of the grain harvest is not slowing down in the republic, and the industrial enterprises are working uninterruptedly."

RSFSR GRAIN HARVESTING PROGRESS NOTED

LD271525 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Grain and pulse crops have now been reaped on one-fourth of all areas sown on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Russian Federation. These days farmers in Kurgan and Perm Oblasts and in Udmurt ASSR are beginning the harvest. Farms of the Mari and Chuvash Autonomous Republics and of Kirov Oblast are conducting selective reaping. Grain has been laid in swaths on the first hundreds of hectares in Pskov Oblast.

On the eastern areas of the republic, farmers of Omsk and Novosibirsk Oblasts have begun the harvest. Cereal crops have been completely harvested on the farms of Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays and of Rostov Oblast. Belgorod, Voronezh and Volgograd Oblasts are nearing the end of the threshing of grain crops. Such is the geography of the harvest in the republic today.

(Stepan Filipovich Boshch), member of the board of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, has noted that, on the whole, the rates of the grain harvest are quite high. Machinery is being used productively. Among machine operators competition is widely underway for daily threshings of 1,000 quintals. However, in a number of oblasts, such as Voronezh, Saratov and Tula Oblasts too little grain is still arriving at the reception points. Its transportation from the threshing floors to the elevators has been badly organized there.

Mass preparations are now underway in the RSFSR for the coming winter sowing. It will start in the next days in the foothills of the Urals. Around 60 percent of the total area designed for winter crops has now been plowed. This work is still being conducted at low rates by farms in Moscow, Orel, Penza and a number of other oblasts.

COORDINATION OF GRAIN TRANSPORT ADVOCATED

PM260816 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Jul 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Transport During the Harvest"]

[Excerpt] The team contract in motor transport is still blazing a trail only slowly. The transition to the new method of organizing and remunerating labor -- a formal method not backed up by the necessary preparation or engineering and technical facilities -- is failing to produce the necessary result and is discrediting a good undertaking.

It is necessary to transfer to the contract system under specific conditions. This form is particularly effective in combination with other progressive innovations. In Saratov Oblast, for instance, the party and soviet organs supported the initiative of the Volga Territorial Transport Administration regarding the centralized planning of shipments of agricultural output. A rayon center for their control has been created. The saratov truck drivers have centralized the control of motor transport within the confines of each kolkhoz and sovkhoz. The control point plans shipments for the next day and monitors the drivers' fulfillment of shift targets. An opportunity has emerged for efficiently maneuvering motor transport throughout the oblast through the entire technological cycle from field to threshing floor elevator.

Broader use must be made of their experience and other effective forms of organizing transportation must also be disseminated everywhere.

The brunt of grain shipments naturally rests on the shoulders of rail transport. Indeed, the harvesting campaign has already begun for the main grain shipping tracks -- the Southern, Odessa, South Urals, and a number of others. Last year's grain is being shipped from the elevators and capacities are being released for receiving the new grain.

The majority of railroads have carried out this "dress rehearsal" at a high level of readiness. But disruptions have also been revealed. In particular at a number of divisions of the Volga railroad and particularly the North Caucasus railroad two streams of traffic -- the grain traffic and vacation traffic -- have met and obstructions have formed and the rhythm of the cars' dispatch has been disrupted.

Increased traffic is a customary phenomenon in summer. Prompt concern must be displayed to smooth out the peaks and compile a precise schedule, to think carefully about shunting work, to staff locomotive teams more rationally, and to agree on work in accordance with a single process with subcontractors.

At the busiest time of the harvesting campaign particularly harmonious work is required on the part of the transport workers, car attendants, railroad men, and all rail links. The role of the traffic controller [komandiry dvizheniya] is important and crucial. The ensuring of the unimpeded throughout of the grain echelons all down the line depends largely on them. After all, a delay on one sector can cause a chain reaction of disruptions on neighboring sectors. That is why it is important to obtain reliable and timely information on the approach of trains carrying grain, to prepare spare locomotives and train crews on time, and to open wide the junctions of adjacent railheads.

Strict control by the Ministry of Railroads must be established to ensure "clear passage" for the grain freight.

River transport accounts for a substantial share of the "loaves" shipment. The ships of the leading steamship companies -- the Volga-Don and joint Volga companies and others -- have prepared in good time for grain navigation. The ports of Kazan, Kuybyshev, and Perm, and Moscow's Yuzhnyy Port are also greeting it fully armed. But it is by no means everywhere that matters are like this.

Saratov, Rybinsk, and Kineshma have procrastinated work on reinforcing riverside elevators and supplying them with the necessary handling mechanisms. At a number of ports the loading and unloading fronts have not been fully equipped and weighing machinery has not been put in order. These shortcomings should be eliminated without waiting for the bulk of the grain to arrive.

Organizational questions also await solution. The practice of previous years has shown that ships enter ports and just stand there -- there are no representatives of the state grain inspectorate, no procurement enterprise, shipping documents are not prepared, and the destinations have not been designated. This work must be planned in advance, destinations must be set, and official representatives of the organizations involved must be summoned for when the ships come in.

To ensure the high degree of efficiency of the entire shipment process, it is very important to distribute shipments between the different types of transport and to ensure the coordination of the actions of rail, motor, and water transport workers.

COSMONAUTS REPORT EXPERIMENTS, METEOR SHOWER

LD271126 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- "We have increasingly more things to attend to, our work becoming increasingly interesting," was the comment by Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksander Aleksandrov in one of the latest communication sessions on the main impressions of their month long scientific watch on board the orbital complex -- "Salyut-7 -- "Soyuz T-9" -- Cosmos-1443." On July 28 it will be exactly 30 days since the time they passed over from their space ship into the space house.

A conference was held on this subject at the mission control centre. "When we asked the cosmonauts about their opinion of the results of the month, they answered modestly: "We are doing everything according to plan...", said Victor Blagov, deputy flight director. The cosmonauts have already done much for the benefit of geology, farming and forestry. They have already made pictures of a territory of 800 thousand square kilometres, photography of the territories of Bulgaria, Hungary, The GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Romania and Czechoslovakia, at the request of the fraternal countries.

Biological experiments have been started. Lyakhov and Aleksandrov placed in the "oasis" plant the seeds of a promising grade of dwarf wheat. In the opinion of experts, this wheat grows well on arid lands. Plant breeders believe that the stay of seeds in weightlessness will improve their quality and, as is hoped, its yield.

An unpleasant surprise in outer space has been a reminder that one shall not lessen vigilance in communicating with the outer space, Victor Blagov said. A mycrometeorite struck against one of the working windows with quite a loud crack. As the crew reported, a crater with a diameter of four millimetres formed on the external window panel. Luckily, the windows have double panels, each is 14 millimetres thick. That is why nothing terrible has happened.

Experts have established that our planet is now passing through a meteorite shower, and there is nothing surprising about that incident. Apparently there are quite enough traces from this "bombardment". Vleryy Ruymin said during his space walk that the skin of the "Salyut-6" is literary ridden with small craters.

The surprise incident with the micrometeorite attack amazingly coincided with preparations for a pre-planned training exercise -- "urgent escape from the station." Journalists could not help asking: "How quickly can a crew abandon the station if necessary?"

"There can be numerous causes for that. It must be noted, for that matter, that the possibility of a meteorite striking against the station is just one millionth," Blagov answered, "but every emergency has been envisaged. The minimum required time is 15 minutes, but we consider ninety minutes, that is one orbit, to be standard time. Over that time it is possible to carry out all the necessary operations for an emergency mothballing of the station, and pass over into the spaceship."

"After leaving the station, the cosmonauts have an opportunity to spend several days in the spaceship in absolute safety. But, in principle, if landing is urgently necessary, we can splash down the re-entry vehicle in the ocean or touch down in one of the reserve landing ranges in the USA, France and other countries. There is an international convention on that score," Blagov said.

COSMOS-1485 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 26 JUL

LD270652 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- Artificial Earth satellite "Cosmos -- 1485", next in the series, was launched in the USSR on Tuesday. The satellite is designed for continuing outer space exploration.

The satellite was launched into an orbit with the following parametres: initial period of revolution -- 90.2 minutes.

Maximum distance from the Earth's surface -- 395 kilometres.

Minimum distance -- 209 kilometres.

Inclination of the orbit -- 72.9 degrees.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

BRIEFS

MARINE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS STATION -- The first station of the International Marine Satellite Communication system in the Soviet Union has been commissioned near Odessa. This station will be connected with reception centers in Italy and Austria via satellites. The Soviet Union was among the organizers of the inter-marine satellite system, which incorporates 38 countries. The main objective is to unite efforts in using space technology for the needs of navigation and ensuring radio communication between ships and land stations, as well as carrying out rescue operations. [Summary] [Kiev in English to North America 2330 GMT 17 Jul 83 LD]

USSR'S GORSHKOV ADDRESSES NAVY DAY MEETING

LD281008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1008 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] A festive gathering of representatives of the working people of Moscow and servicemen of the capital's garrison, devoted to USSR Navy Day, in the presidium took place today at the Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army Savinkin, chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Yegorov, Minister of Shipbuilding Industry; Silayev, Minister of Aviation Industry; Marshall of the Soviet Union Sokolov, USSR First Deputy Defense Minister of the USSR; USSR deputy defense ministers; prominent military leaders; naval veterans; and representatives of party, administrative and public organizations, attended. Fleet Admiral Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy minister of defence of the USSR, spoke at the gathering. The participants adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.